



AS-004815

(20-15) CSL

FOR CONSULTATION ONLY

THE TWELFTH TOUR

OF

His Excellency LORD AMPHILL,
G.C.I.E.,

TO

THE ANANTAPUR, KURNOOL AND
BELLARY DISTRICTS.

(23rd JULY-13th AUGUST 1903.)

Extracts from the "Madras Mail," etc.

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4/CSL

CONTENTS.

	<i>Page</i>
Detailed programme of the 12th tour	788
List of gentlemen who met His Excellency at the different camps	802
Account of the 12th tour	807
At Hindapur	808
Penukonda Agricultural Society's address	811
His Excellency's reply to above	813
Description of the Penukonda Agricultural Exhibition.	818
The Indian Fibre Company	820
Famine food	821
Lambadi Dance	821
Address of the Taluk Board, Penukonda	823
His Excellency's reply to above	823
Colossal figure of Hanuman	824
Ganga Mahal	826
Babia's Durga	827
Sher Ali's mosque	829
Penukonda Hill Fort	830
Departure from Penukonda	831
Arrival at Anantapur	831
Opening of a Church—His Excellency's Speech	831
The Munro Hall	835
Address of the District Board, Anantapur	837
His Excellency's reply to above	840
Address of the Municipal Council, Anantapur	844
His Excellency's reply to above	847
A Landholders' deputation at Anantapur	850
Public entertainment at Anantapur	868
Surprise visit to a village	869
Departure from Anantapur	871



	<i>Page</i>
Address of the Members of the Guntakal Coronation	
Choultry	872
His Excellency's reply to above	874
Arrival at Kurnool Road	877
A short shooting excursion	878
The journey to Kurnool town on a Motor car	879
State visit of the Nawab of Banganapalle	881
Khandani Durbar	881
Visits round Kurnool	882
Address of the Municipal Council, Kurnool	884
His Excellency's reply to above	888
Address of the Muhammadan Education Association,	
Kurnool	895
His Excellency's reply to above	897
An Industrial Exhibition at Kurnool	902
Garden Party by the Nawab of Banganapalle	904
Surprise visit to a village	904
His Excellency's speech at the Kurnool Municipal	
High School	908
Address at the Government Training School, Kurnool ..	912
His Excellency's reply to above	914
A public entertainment	916
Departure from Kurnool	916
<i>En route</i> to Nandyal in boats	917
Deputation of the ryots of Velgode	918
An account of the Velgode Project	926
Arrival at Nandyal	929
Inspection of the Municipal Hospital	929
Address of the Nandyal Municipal Council	930
His Excellency's reply to above	933
Address at site of the new Hospital	939
His Excellency's reply to above	940
Nandyal Rate-payers' Deputation	943
Arrival at Cumbum	949
A Chenchu Gathering	950
Deputation of the Residents and Ryots of Markapur ..	951



CONTENTS.

iii

	<i>Page</i>
Visit to the Cumbum Tank	963
Shooting party at Gagulapalle	964
Departure from the Kurnool district	965
Arrival at Bellary	965
Address of the Bellary Municipal Council	966
His Excellency's reply to above	968
Public entertainment at Bellary	972
Visit to the Bellary Fort and Citadel	974
Visit from the Rajah of Sandur	977
Visit to the District Jail	978
Address at St. Philomena's Convent	982
Visit to the District Court	984
Address of the Adóni Municipal Council	987
His Excellency's reply to above	990
Address of the Bellary District Board	994
His Excellency's reply to above	997
Visit to the London Mission Girls' School	1000
Address at the Wardlaw College	1001
His Excellency's reply to above	1003
Address at laying the Foundation Stone of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Bellary	1009
His Excellency's reply to above on behalf of Her Excellency the Lady Amptill	1011
Departure for Kamalapur	1013
Interview with ryots at Devalapur	1014
An account of the Ruins of Vijayanagar	1015
Visit to the Ruins of Vijayanagar	1019
Visit to Humpi	1021
Visit to Hospet	1023
Address of the residents of Hospet	1024
His Excellency's reply to above	1026
Address of the citizens, merchants and ryots of Hospet. His Excellency's reply to above	1032
Visit to Melapuram—the site of the proposed dam across the Tungabhadra	1039
An account of the Tungabhadra Project	1039



	<i>Page</i>
The return to Bellary	1050
A Landholders' deputation at Bellary	1051
A Torchlight Gymkhana	1068
Visit to the Masonic Lodge "Goodwill"	1071
Departure from Bellary	1072
The "Lady Ampthill Maternity Hospital," Anantapur	1072
His Excellency's Speech at laying the Foundation Stone of the above	1074
Witnessing the feeding of the poor at Anantapur	1076
Departure from Anantapur	1076
Arrival at Ootacamund	1077
Concluding remarks on the 12th tour	1077



TWELFTH TOUR OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Party accompanying His Excellency :—

- * Her Excellency The Lady AMPHILL, C.I.
L. M. WYNCH, Esq., B.A., I.C.S., *Private Secretary.*
 - * Major W. M. CAMPBELL, *Military Secretary.*
Major G. G. GIFFARD, I.M.S., *Surgeon.*
Captain A. F. THOMSON, *Aide-de-Camp.*
 - * Captain R. L. MATTHEWS, *Aide-de-Camp.*
-

* Joined His Excellency at Guntakal on the 6th August at 1-35 A.M.,
leaving Ootacamund at 10-30 A.M. on 4th August.



CSL

788

TWELFTH TOUR OF

DETAILED

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1908.					
July 23	Thursday ..	Dep.	Ootacamund ..	10-30	..
		"	Coonoor ..	..	12-15
		Arr.	Méttupálaiyam.	..	2-28
		Dep.	Do. ..	..	3-24
				..	5-0
				..	7-15
" 24	Friday ..	Arr.	Bangalore City.	6-46	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	..	1-35
		Arr.	Penukonda ..	..	7-46
" 25	Saturday ..	..	At Penukonda ..	7-30	} ..
				to	
				8-30	..
				9-30	..
				..	12-30
				..	2-0
				..	4-30
				to	} ..
				5-30	
				..	8-0
" 26	Sunday ..	..	Penukonda ..	9-30	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	11-43	..
				..	1-15
		Arr.	Anantapur ..	..	2-47
				..	5-30
				..	8-0

**PROGRAMME.**

Functions and Remarks.

By road. Departure private.
By the Nilgiri Railway.
Lunch at station.
By the Madras Railway mail train.
Tea at Pódanúr.
Dinner at Erode.

Chota hazri in railway carriages. Leave station at 8 A.M. when the Resident comes to meet His Excellency, and breakfast at the Residency.

By the Southern Mahrattá Railway mail train. Luncheon in Railway carriages after leaving Bangalore.
Arrival private. Dinner at bungalow.

{ Opening of the Agricultural Show.
{ Deputation from the Agricultural Society, Penukonda.

Breakfast.

Address from the Taluk Board, Penukonda.

Luncheon.

{ Visit the colossal figure of Hanuman.
{ „ the Ramaswami and Iswara temples.
{ „ the Ganga Mahal.
{ „ Babia's Darga.
{ „ Sher Ali's Mosque.

Dinner.

Breakfast.

Departure, private, by the Southern Mahratta Railway ordinary train.

Luncheon at Dharmavaram junction.

Arrival, private.

Opening the London Mission Society's New Church.

Dinner.



TWELFTH TOUR OF

DETAILED

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1903.					
July 27	Monday ..	..	At Anantapur ..	7-30 to 9-0 9-30 ..	} 12-30 to 1-30 2-0 8-0 9-0 to 10-30
„ 28	Tuesday ..	..	Anantapur ..	8-0 9-30	 1-30
		Dep.	Do. ..	..	2-47
		Arr.	Guntakal ..	..	6-5 6-15 8-0
„ 29	Wednesday.	Dep.	Guntakal ..	1-55	..
		Arr.	Kurnool Road ..	4-21	..
				A.M.	..
				..	P.M.
				..	8-0
„ 30	Thursday ..	Dep.	Kurnool Road ..	7-30	..
		Arr.	Kurnool Town.	..	..
				..	2-0 4-0 4-30 8-0



PROGRAMME—cont.

Functions and Remarks.

- { Visit the Collector's office.
- " the Munro's Hall.
- " the Municipal High School.

Breakfast.

- { Addresses from the Municipal Council and the District Board, Anantapur.

- { Deputation from Gooty.

Luncheon.

Dinner (with guests).

Native public entertainment in the Edward Hall.

Surprise visit to a village.

Breakfast.

Luncheon.

Departure public by the Southern Mahratta Railway ordinary train.

Arrival, private.

Laying the foundation stone of the Coronation Choultry.

Dinner at Railway bungalow.

By the Southern Mahratta Railway mail train.

Sleep in train till morning.

Buck shooting after chota hazri.

Chinkara shooting.

Dinner at bungalow. (English Mail to be closed at night.)

After chota hazri. By road. Motor cars and drive. Breakfast on the way.

Arrival, private.

Luncheon.

Visit of the Nawab of Banganapalle.

Khandani Durbar.

Dinner at Collector's bungalow (with guests).



DETAILED

[illegible]



PROGRAMME—cont.

Functions and Remarks.

Chota hazri.

{ Inspect the water works, hospital, market, Wahab Khan's tomb, canal aqueduct over the Hindry river, &c.

Breakfast.

Return visit to the Nawab of Banganapalle.

{ Drive to Collector's Office, receive addresses from (1) the Municipality and (2) the Muhammadan Education Association, and inspect exhibits of local produce.

Luncheon.

The Nawab of Banganapalle's Garden party.

Dinner at Mr. Slight's, the District Judge.

Chota hazri.

Inspect a typical village.

Breakfast.

Luncheon.

{ Prize distribution at the Municipal High School.

Laying the Foundation Stone of the Training School for Masters and Mistresses.

{ Native Public Entertainment.

Dinner at Collector's bungalow.

By boat. Departure, private.

Chota hazri.

See the confluence of the Tungabhadra and the Kistna (about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the canal bank).

Breakfast in boats.

Luncheon in boats.

Dinner in boats.

Receive petition from the ryots of Velgode on Forest matters.



TWELFTH TOUR OF

DETAILED

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1903.					
Aug. 3	Monday ..	..	In boats ..	6-30	..
				9-30	..
		Arr.	Nandyal ..	..	About 2-0
				..	4-0
				..	4-20
				..	4-50
,, 4	Tuesday ..	..	Nandyal ..	..	8-0
				6-30	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	7-30	..
				10-0	..
		Arr.	Cumbum ..	11-45	..
				..	2-0
				..	3-30
				..	4-0
				..	5-0
				..	8-0
		Dep.	Do. ..	..	9-52
				..	..
,, 5	Wednesday.	Arr.	Gazulapalli ..	4-14	..
				9-30	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	..	2-0
				..	P.M.
				..	5-51
				..	6-18
,, 6	Thursday ..	Arr.	Guntakal .	0-25	..
		Dep.	Do. ..	7-0	..



PROGRAMME--cont.

Functions and Remarks.

Chota hazri in boats.
Breakfast in boats.

Arrival, private. Luncheon in boats.
Leave boats.

Inspect the Nandyal Hospital *en route* to Pandal.
Arrive at Pandal at the site of the New Hospital and receive
(1) the Nandyal Municipal Address and (2) the Deputation
of the Residents of Nandyal. Lay the Foundation Stone of
the New Hospital.

Dinner in tent at Railway station and sleep in Railway
carriages.

Chota hazri in Railway carriages.
By the Southern Mahratta Railway ordinary train. Departure,
private.
Breakfast at Diguvametta.
Arrival private.
Luncheon at Railway station.
Inspection of the Chenchus on station platform.
Receive Deputation from the people of Markapur.
Trolley to the Cumbum Tank for a cruise. Tea on the tank bund.
Dinner at the Railway station.
By the Southern Mahratta Railway ordinary train. Departure,
private.

Chota hazri in train.
Breakfast in tent, and shoot.
Luncheon.
Shoot.
By the Southern Mahratta Railway mail train.
Dinner at Nandyal Refreshment Room (20 minutes).

Her Excellency and Staff join His Excellency here at 1-35 A.M.

By the Southern Mahratta Railway passenger train. Chota
hazri in Railway carriages.



CSL

796

TWELFTH TOUR OF

DETAILED

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1903.					
Aug. 6	Thursday ..	Arr.	Bellary ..	8-53	..
				9-30	..
			(English Mail	..	2-0
			bag will be	..	5-0
			closed here.)	..	6-0
				..	8-15
„ 7	Friday ..	..	Bellary ..	A.M.	..
				6-30	..
				9-30	..
				..	2-0
				..	5-0
				..	8-0
				..	9-30
„ 8	Saturday ..	..	Bellary ..	A.M.	..
				7-0	..
				9-30	..
				..	Noon.
				..	2-0
				..	4-30
				..	5-30
				..	8-15
„ 9	Sunday ..	Dep.	Bellary ..	6-30	..
		Arr.	Daroji ..	7-15	..
		Dep.	„	A.M.	..
		Arr.	Kamalapur ..	11-0	..
				11-30	..
				..	2-0
				..	4-30
				..	8-0



PROGRAMME—cont.

Functions and Remarks.

Arrival public. Municipal Address on Railway platform.

Breakfast.

Luncheon.

Levée at Collector's house.

Native Public Entertainment at the Town Hall.

Dinner at Collector's house.

Chota hazri.

Visit to fort.

Breakfast.

Luncheon.

Garden Party at Collector's house.

Dinner.

Dance at the club.

Chota hazri.

Visit to District Jail, Convent and District Court House.

Breakfast.

Addresses of the Municipal Council of Adóni and District Board, Bellary, and interviews.

Luncheon.

Visit the Wardlaw College and receive the College Address.

Opening of the Caste and Gosha Hospital by Her Excellency the Lady Ampthill.

Dinner at Judge's house.

By Southern Mahratta Railway special train

Ride to Kamalapur, seeing ryots at Devalapur and Mallapuram.
en route. (17 miles.)

Breakfast at Kamalapur.

Luncheon.

Ride to the Ruins of Vizianagar and return to camp.

Dinner.



CSL

798

TWELFTH TOUR OF

DETAILED

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1903. Aug. 10	Monday ..	..	Kamalapur ..	A.M. 7-0 9-30	 Noon. 2-0 4-30 8-0
„ 11	Tuesday ..	Dep. Arr.	Kamalapur .. Hospet ..	7-0 8-0 8-15 9-30	 2-0 8-0
„ 12	Wednesday.	Dep. Arr. Dep.	Hospet .. Kudatini .. Do. ..	6-30 8-0 .. About 9-30 10-0 12 noon	 2-0 8-0
„ 13	Thursday ..		Bellary .. (English Mail bag will be closed here.)	A.M. 7-0 9-30	 2-0 5-0 8-0



PROGRAMME—cont.

Functions and Remarks.

Chota hazri.

Ride to Humpi and inspect the ruins and temples.

Breakfast.

Interview with the Rajah Saheb of Anagundi, &c.

Luncheon.

Visit ruins.

Dinner. Moonlight drive to Humpi (9-30).

After chota hazri. By road (7 miles). Drive.

Arrival, private. Addresses from the residents of Hospet, and from the citizens, merchants and ryots of Hospet.

Ride to Mallapur, the proposed site of the dam in connection with the Tungabhadra Project and drive back to Kamalapur.

Breakfast at Kamalapur.

Luncheon.

Dinner.

By Southern Mahratta Railway special train.

His Excellency and a few of the Staff ride to Bellary (12 miles) along the line of a proposed Irrigation Canal, Her Excellency and the rest of the party proceeding to Bellary by the special train.

Breakfast.

Deputation on Revenue matters.

Luncheon.

Dinner. (Torchlight Gymkhana by the 2nd M.L. 9-30 P.M.)

Chota hazri.

Visit the barracks and Soldiers' Institute.

Breakfast.

Luncheon.

Visit Masonic Lodge.

Dinner. Sleep in Railway carriages.



TWELFTH TOUR OF

DETAILED

Month and Date.	Day.	Arr. or Dep.	Station.	Time.	
				A.M.	P.M.
1903.					
Aug. 14	Friday	Dep.	Bellary	2-40	..
			Anantapur	8-30	..
		Dep.	Do.	9-30	..
				10-30	..
		Arr.		..	2-0
				..	P.M.
		Dep.	Bangalore City.	..	6-0
				..	8-0
,, 15	Saturday	Dep.	Bangalore Can- tonment.	..	10-30
		..	..	7-40	..
		Arr.	Mettupálaiyam.	8-50	..
		Dep.	Do.	10-0	..
		Arr.	Coonoor	..	1-20
		Dep.	Do.	..	2-0
		Arr.	Ootacamund	..	3-30



PROGRAMME—cont.

Functions and Remarks.

By Southern Mahratta Railway special train. Chota hazri in train.

Arrival, private. Her Excellency lays the Foundation Stone of a Lying-in Hospital.

Breakfast at Collector's bungalow.

By Southern Mahratta Railway special train. Departure, public.

Luncheon at Hindupur.

Evening tea at some station *en route*. (Dodballapur.)

Drive to the Residency.

Dinner at the Residency.

By Madras Railway special train.

Chota hazri at Pódanúr.

Breakfast at Railway station.

By the Nilgiri Railway mail train.

Luncheon at Railway station.

By road.

Arrival, private.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE GENTLEMEN WHO MET
HIS EXCELLENCY AT THE DIFFERENT CAMPS.

PENUKONDA.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Acting
Collector.

E. P. Walsh, Esq., I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector.

M.R.Ry. Bhogi Reddiar,
Tippu Khan Sahib, District Board } At Hindupur Railway
Member. } Station.

M.R.Ry. Sivasankaram Pillai, Secretary to the Agricultural
Society.

„ Chakravarti Iyengar, Jagirdar and Pleader.

„ O. V. Nanjundiah, District Munsif.

Syed Abdul Hussain Sahib, Jagirdar.

J. H. Kennyon, Esq., Inspector of Salt (fourth grade).

ANANTAPUR.

H. G. Gharpurey, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Collector.

M.R.Ry. M. V. Narayanaswami Pillai, Treasury Deputy
Collector.

„ W. Nagabhushanam, General Charge Deputy
Collector, Gooty.

„ A. V. Subbayya Chetti, Head-Quarter Deputy
Collector and ex-officio Chairman, Municipal
Council.

B. H. Barlow Poole, Esq., District Forest officer.

R. M. Powell, Esq., Superintendent of Police.

E. L. Chalke, Esq., District Medical and Sanitary officer.

M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. Ratnasabhupati Pillai, Executive
Engineer.

W. R. McCay, Esq., Local Fund Engineer.

Rev. W. Hinkley, London Missionary Society.



GUNTAKAL.

- M.R.Ry. Vasudeva Sastri Avargal, Landholder.
,, P. Kesava Pillai Avargal, Secretary, Coronation
Choultry Committee, and Pleader.
—Topham, Esq., Resident Engineer, Southern Mahratta
Railway.

KURNOOL.

- R. Ramachandra Row, Esq., B.A., Acting Collector.
A. M. Slight, Esq., I.C.S., Acting District Judge.
J. W. Hughes, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Sub-Collector.
A. W. Lushington, Esq., Conservator of Forests.
M.R.Ry. P. Duraiswami Aiyangar, Treasury Deputy Collector.
,, P. Acharyulu Pantulu Garu, General Charge Deputy
Collector.
Muhammad Kadir Navaz Khan Sahib, Head-Quarter Deputy
Collector.
M.R.Ry. K. Vijayaraghava Chari, Canal Duty Deputy Collector.
J. S. Battie, Esq., District Forest officer.
W. A. Hasted, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
P. P. Sweeting, Esq., Acting Superintendent of Police.
E. T. H. Stevenson, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police.
B. F. Gonsalvez, Esq., Acting District Medical and Sanitary
officer.
S. Gopalakistna Aiyar, Esq., Executive Engineer.
K. Mackenzie, Esq., Local Fund Engineer.
M.R.Ry. R. A. Kristnaswami Aiyar, District Munsif.
,, R. Chakrapani Row, District Registrar.

NANDYAL.

- J. W. Hughes, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Sub-Collector and Chairman,
Municipal Council.

CUMBUM.

- Muhammad Yakub Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector, Markapur
Division.



TWELFTH TOUR OF

BELLARY.

- D. W. G. Cowie, Esq., I.C.S., Collector.
S. Russell, Esq., I.C.S., District Judge.
B. C. Smith, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Head Assistant Collector,
Hospet.
H. T. Reilly, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Collector.
F. Noyce, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Collector.
M.R.Ry. E. Sitarama Rao Nayudu, Treasury Deputy Collector.
„ A. Nataraja Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Collector, Adóvi
Division.
C. J. M. Blake, Esq., Head-Quarter Deputy Collector.
H. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., District Forest officer.
C. E. Rhenius, Esq., Assistant Commissioner of Salt, &c.
F. W. M. Stone, Esq., Inspector of Salt and Abkári.
J. Cresswell, Esq., Inspector of Salt and Abkári.
Major F. A. Earle, Cantonment Magistrate.
P. Hamyngton, Esq., Superintendent of Police.
Rev. H. C. Brough St ne, Chaplain.
Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Sarkies, District Medical and Sanitary
officer and Superintendent, District Jail.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. C. Baddeley, Superintending Engineer,
Public Works Department.
J. M. Lacey, Esq., Executive Engineer.
A. T. Mackenzie, Esq., Executive Engineer on special duty.
M.R.Ry. R. Vaithianatha Aiyar, Executive Engineer.
H. A. Irwin, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Tungabhadra Project.
C. R. Mullays, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Tungabhadra Project.
O. L. Bushell, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Tungabhadra Project.
A. R. Formby, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Tungabhadra Project.
W. S. Jackson, Esq., District Traffic Superintendent, Southern
Mahratta Railway.
W. Eley, Esq., District Engineer, Southern Mahratta Railway.
H. Ashby Biggs, Esq., Executive Engineer, Famine Feeder
Lines, Southern Mahratta Railway.
Rev. Father Kleinschneider, Roman Catholic Missionary.
M.R.Ry. V. G. Narayana Aiyar, District Munsif.
„ S. Sargunar, District Registrar.

*HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.* 805

- M.R.Ry. N. Raghavendra Rao, Assistant Inspector of Schools.
,, Rao Bahadur L. P. C. Anantha Charlu, Public
Prosecutor.
,, J. P. Cotelingam, Principal, Wardlaw College.
The Raja of Sandur.
Rao Bahadur J. Kothandarama Nayudu, Dewan of Sandur.
T. R. Cooper, Esq., Local Fund Engineer.
A. Wilson, Esq., Superintendent of Post Offices.
A. H. Prime, Esq., Sub-Divisional officer of Telegraphs.
Rev. E. H. Lewis, London Mission Missionary.
,, A. Lucas, London Mission Missionary.
,, E. Lester, London Mission Missionary.

Military Officers.

- Colonel V. A. Schalch, Indian Army, Commanding Bellary.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Younghusband, C.B., 2nd Madras
Lancers.
,, T. Jermyu, Indian Army, 14th Madras
Infantry.
Major Burne, Officer Commanding Wing, Leicestershire Regi-
ment.
,, H. M. Welstead, Leicestershire Regiment.
,, R. H. D. Thring, Indian Army, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd
Madras Lancers.
,, F. A. Hoghton, 2nd-in-Command, 14th Madras Infantry.
Captain Goldie, D.S.O., Officer Commanding 25th Battery, Royal
Field Artillery.
Lieutenant-Colonel Allport, Royal Army Medical Corps.
,, Youngerman, Indian Medical Service.
Major Matthewes, 2nd Madras Lancers.
,, Maidment, Indian Medical Service.

KAMALAPUR.

Raja Sahob of Anagundi.

HOSPET.

- M.R.Ry. V. C. Mascarenhas, B.A., B.L., District Munsif.
,, Rao Bahadur Rama Rao, Tahsildar of Hospet.



ACCOUNT OF THE TWELFTH TOUR.

23rd July to 15th August 1903.

His Excellency and party—which consisted of Mr. L. M. Wynch, Private Secretary, Major G. G. Giffard, I.M.S., Surgeon, and Captain A. F. Thomson, A.D.C., left Ootacamund at 10-35 A.M. on Thursday 23rd July. Her Excellency Lady Amptill drove to Coonoor with the party and returned to Ootacamund in the afternoon. Mr. Hamilton, the local Assistant Superintendent of Police, accompanied His Excellency, who was also attended by his Body Guard. The usual salute was fired from the Stonehouse Hill Battery. The party arrived at Bangalore next morning *viâ* Jalarpet. At the latter station the mail train for Bangalore was formed into two sections, one of which with the mails and His Excellency the Governor and party left in advance and arrived at Bangalore City Station earlier, the other following later and reaching at the usual time. The platform was covered with the customary red baize and tastefully decorated with flags and foliage. The party remained in the carriages for their *chota hazri*, and at 8 A.M. the Hon'ble Sir Donald Robertson, the Resident, and Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, the Dewan, drove up to the station to welcome His Excellency. There were also present on the platform the First Assistant Resident, Mr. Lloyd,



Mr. Sparkes, Mr. David, and Dr. Palpu representing the city municipality, who garlanded His Excellency. After a few words had been exchanged with the Dewan, etc., Sir Donald Robertson drove His Excellency and party to the Residency, the route to which was flanked on either side with venetian masts, with streamers and flags flying, under an escort of the 3rd Madras Lancers. After breakfast and nearly five hour's stay at the Residency, His Excellency and party, accompanied by Sir Donald Robertson, drove back to the City Station which by this time had been more profusely decorated than it was in the morning. A small *shamiana* was pitched at the foot of the overbridge on the northern departure platform and here His Excellency was met by Mr. H. H. Sparkes, the Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore. After taking leave of the Resident and others there, His Excellency and party left Bangalore by the Southern Mahratta Railway mail train for Penukonda. The distance between Bangalore and Penukonda is about 85 miles and it took six hours to do the journey, the train having to ascend several high gradients and wind round several horse-shoe curves. All the little road-side stations in the Mysore territory were prettily decorated in honour of His Excellency.

AT HINDUPUR.

THE RYOTS' RECEPTION.

The first station in British territory adjoining Mysore Province is Hindupur, one of the most



important centres of trade in the Anantapur district. Here thousands of country folk had assembled to see His Excellency and pay their respects. The approaches to the station from the southern and northern sides were lined with hundreds of eager spectators standing several rows deep, while the large platform of the station was literally packed full of spectators from one end to the other. The residents of Hindupur had put up a neat little *pandal* under which they received His Excellency for whom they had prepared a most cordial welcome. A select body of the leading residents and ryots of Hindupur taluk were gathered on the platform, where were also present Mr. Aziz-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, the Acting Collector, Mr. E. Pakenham-Walsh, the Head Assistant Collector, and Mr. R. M. Powell, District Superintendent of Police. The Collector introduced the principal members of the deputation to His Excellency who made several enquiries of them in regard to the state of the season and agricultural prospects in the part of the district whence they hailed, and expressed himself much gratified with the satisfactory accounts they were able to give. He was also glad to learn that owing to seasonable rains this year their cattle were in good condition. Through the Collector of the district he expressed to the leading ryots that he was greatly pleased to meet them and receive their welcome and to hear from them that they were happy and contented. Mr. Bhogi Reddiar and Mr. Tippu Khan Sahib, two of the leading ryots, presented garlands to His Excellency on behalf of



their fellow-ryots. His Excellency next walked slowly from one end of the platform to the other, and gave an opportunity to the thousands of simple village folk to see him and return home with the great satisfaction of having seen a live Governor walk and talk in their midst. He also called out one or two from the crowd and had a talk with them, telling them how pleased he was to see them in their own places and surroundings. This act of gracious condescension on the part of His Excellency went straight to the hearts of all present and they were much rejoiced at it. Even the Malahs, who lived a short distance from the station, gave expression to their happy feelings by beating their drums and blowing their long and peculiar shaped horns. The train then left Hindupur, and after another hour and a half's run reached Penukonda in delightful weather. The arrival being private there were very few present at the station. Immediately on alighting, the party drove to the Head Assistant Collector's bungalow where His Excellency will be the Collector's guest during his stay at Penukonda. The bungalow—where the party arrived at 8 P.M. in time for dinner—and the compound were profusely hung with Chinese lanterns and presented a very picturesque appearance.

AT PENUKONDA.

AN AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

PENUKONDA, 25th July.—Though Penukonda is a place not a little celebrated in the histories of the old



Native Governments in Southern India and contains many dilapidated memorials of its former grandeur, still it has not, I believe, had the honour of a visit from a Governor previous to Lord Amphyll's tour in this district. Within 12 hours of his arrival at Penukonda, His Excellency was ready to go through the busy programme which had been drawn up for him by the District Collector. The first function to attend to in the morning was the opening of the first annual exhibition in connection with the local Agricultural Society which was started about a year or 18 months ago. The exhibition was organised by the members of the committee of the society with the sympathetic co-operation of several of the principal officials and leading non-official gentlemen and large landholders, and was held in the premises of the local taluk cutcherry.

His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Aziz-ud-din, the Acting Collector, Mr. L. M. Wynch, Mr. Pakenham-Walsh, Mr. Barlow Poole, the District Forest officer, and Mr. R. M. Powell, the District Superintendent of Police, arrived at the taluk cutcherry and was received by the members of the committee and conducted to the *pandal* erected in the compound. Here the members were introduced to His Excellency by Mr. T. Sivasankaram Pillay, the Secretary to the Agricultural Society.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S ADDRESS.

The following address was next presented to His Excellency on behalf of the Society and was encased in a silver casket :—



We, the Members of the Committee of the Penukonda Agricultural Society, while welcoming Your Excellency to this small town of Penukonda, respectfully beg to express our heartfelt gratitude for the great honour you have done to us by condescending to open this Agricultural Show, which, we believe, is the first of its kind held in this Presidency. The Agricultural Society represented by us is but a year old, and we consider it a most auspicious omen that this show, which is the outcome of the society's first year's labours, should be opened by Your Excellency's august hands. It will not be out of place to bring to Your Excellency's notice that this society, which is worked on the principle of self-help and is indicative of reform from within, was established on the 7th December 1901, in consequence of an instructive lecture delivered on the improvement of agriculture by Mr. Thorne of the Saidapet Agricultural College. It received valuable assistance from our then Head Assistant Collector Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell and Collector Mr. Bannatyne Macleod, who continues to be still our President. The main aim of the Society is to encourage agriculture and industries connected therewith by instructing the ryot classes, through leaflets and mass meetings, in the improved methods of agriculture. A few ryots in the Dharmavaram taluk have already taken to aloe planting, which promises to be lucrative on account of the Aloe Fibre Company working in this district. In the year under reference, the society on six occasions demonstrated to the ryot population the superiority



of iron ploughs over the country ploughs in the tilling of land, and since then the iron ploughs of the society, the gift of Sir Frederick Nicholson, have been borrowed by some of the ryots with the object of giving them a trial, and Mr. P. Sreenivasacharlu, a member of the committee, has demonstrated the desirability of planting trees by himself planting the Edward Coronation Mango Tope. Although the infant society has on its rolls about 300 members, yet its finances are not flourishing, and were it not for the valuable co-operation of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Macleod, and the sympathy of the Board of Revenue, which helped the society by the free grant of official bulletins on agriculture and by the supply of an improved variety of ground-nut seeds, the society would not have achieved much of its success in the course of the year.

His Excellency made the following reply :—

GENTLEMEN,—You are good enough to attach some importance to my presence on this occasion, but let me assure you that it affords me the greatest pleasure to be here and to take part in the inauguration of your novel and important enterprise. Your society, you tell me, is worked on the principle of self-help and is indicative of reform from within, and it is in this that I recognize a new departure of no small interest and importance. It is too much the fashion now-a-days in India to look to Government for initiative and assistance in any undertaking which lies off the beaten track, and it has too frequently been in vain that the doctrine of

self-help has been preached by many eloquent well-wishers of the country. It is, therefore, no less gratifying than it is surprising to me to find in one of the poorest and most backward districts a determined and well-organised attempt to break down national apathy or conservatism and to secure reform on the certain lines which rest with the people themselves.

Sir Frederick Nicholson, in his admirable report on the economic condition of Anantapur, written in 1887, after describing the poverty of the soil, the backwardness of agricultural practice, and the general apathy resulting from constant misfortune, went on to say this :—

“The ryot himself seems the principal factor in the problem, for it is absurd to suppose that a district could not maintain, even under present climatic conditions, a much larger population ; it is absurd to suppose that five or six bushels can be even approximately a proper yield under even decent cultivation ; hence it seems desirable to attack the ryot and to bring the force and stimulus of education in agriculture and rural economy to bear upon him.”

This advice was evidently repeated with so much persuasive force by Mr. Thorne of the Agricultural College, whom I desire to congratulate heartily on this account, that you then and there made up your minds to follow it and instituted this society. I have read your by-laws and it seems to me that the methods which you have laid down for carrying out the main object of the society are admirably adapted to the purpose, and that if you persist in them with the same energy that you have displayed



during the brief period of your existence, you render valuable service, not only to the ryots of this division, but also to the cause of agriculture generally. I am, therefore, very glad to learn that among the first results that you have attained is the planting of aloes by a few ryots in Dharmavaram and I hope that their enterprise will turn out as profitable as you anticipate. The successful demonstration of the superiority of iron plough, and of the advantage of tree-planting, in which Mr. P. Srinivasacharlu seems to have set an excellent example, is also a matter on which your society is to be congratulated.

There are, I understand, several other directions in which agricultural practice could be improved without the expenditure of much capital, if only the ryot could be induced to abandon ancestral grooves, and I have no doubt that you are fully alive to the possibilities. Among these the simplest and most important would seem to be the fencing of fields and the introduction of what Sir Frederick Nicholson calls the "homestead system," which would enable the ryot to keep his cattle free from the infection of disease which causes him such frequent and serious losses. Then there seems to be great scope for improvement in the direction of growing fodder crops for the cattle, especially in those tracts where the pasturage is scanty and coarse. Poor fodder makes poor cattle, and good cattle, I understand, cannot thrive on the ordinary upland farms. Then again there is the question of manure which is not properly understood, for I hear that much cattle-dung is now



wasted or burned. And to make a last suggestion I think that more advantage might be taken of the Loans Act, especially for sinking wells and purchasing cattle and improved implements such as the iron plough which you are now lending to the ryots. If each member of your association—and you tell me that you have 300 members on the rolls—would make some determined effort in one or other of the directions which I have briefly indicated, I feel sure that much would be done to force an unwilling soil to yield more than it has hitherto yielded.

You acknowledge very handsomely the assistance you have received from your former Collector Mr. Macleod, from Mr. Campbell and from the Board of Revenue, and I feel sure that so long as you persist in your efforts at self-help you will have the fullest sympathy of the District officers and of Government. I greatly regret that Mr. Macleod has not been able to carry out his intention of coming here to meet me and tell me about the society. As for your Vice-President, Mr. Campbell, I think I ought to tell you that I have had a good deal of information from him about your society, as he is now at head-quarters. But let me tell you that the future which I should like to see for your society is one in which you would be independent of the advice of Government officers and only have to rely on Government for such assistance as is not available from any other source. I hope that you will make this another of your aims and objects, for you will feel all the greater pride in that which you do entirely for your-



selves, and, as "experience bought is experience taught," you will find greater value in that which has cost time and trouble and money to yourselves.

But, meanwhile, Government have their own part to play, and it will be an encouragement and assistance to us to have the intelligent co-operation of a society like this. The establishment of experimental farms and rural banks and the adaptation of an educational scheme to the wants of agriculturists are all matters bristling with difficulties, to the solution of which Government have long given anxious consideration, and I hope that we are at last nearing the solution of some of them. It is a hopeful sign to find here the germs of that intelligent interest in such matters on the part of the people without which the best endeavours of Government cannot but fail.

In declaring this Agricultural Show open I wish you every success in your endeavours for the improvement of agriculture in this district, and I sincerely hope that your association may long continue to expand and flourish.

His Excellency was next conducted into the hall where the exhibits had been arranged for his inspection. The exhibits were varied and interesting, and included agricultural and forest produce, and also articles of manufacture from different parts of the district. His Excellency examined with great interest the various kinds of paddy, cereals, pulses, oil-seeds,



etc., and learned the exact use which was made of them by the people. Among articles of manufacture were some fine specimens of *kamblies* and blankets which ranged in price from Rs. 4 to Rs. 30 each. These came from Cholur and Pamidi, where people have been for long engaged in this branch of industry. There were, again, excellent specimens of silk fabrics which were unique of their kind, and cotton checks from Dharmavaram, also some good specimens of woollen carpets which showed the great skill to which the native weavers have attained with almost primitive looms. An interesting but small collection of native-made weapons was a striking feature of the exhibition. They showed workmanship of no mean order and included curious shaped axes, hatchets, matchlocks and daggers. Stoneware from Royalcheru and some fine carvings of Krishna and Ganapati were also interesting specimens of their kind. Some samples of paper made at Numindala, both sized and unsized—the latter making very good blotting paper—were among the exhibits which were inspected with interest. There were specimens of native cutlery such as knives and razors, and soft-soled shoes of Anantapur. Some *Mochi* workmen had produced a few samples of quaintly-made leather-locks. Mr. Bannatyne Macleod, Collector of Cuddapah, had sent some very interesting specimens of ancient stone implements discovered in the course of his diggings in the district. A clever piece of needle-work was that of a centre piece for a dinner table executed by a little girl of Champakavalli village. There were



hand-printed cloths showing several interesting designs illustrative of Indian mythology which had been sent from Pamidi and Cholur. Amongst a collection of jewellery, exhibited by Mr. Chakravarti Iyengar, a big landlord and pleader of Penukonda, was a conical shaped gold ornament for the head, set with precious stones. This belongs to a temple and is said to be a gift to the god made by a famous Hindu Rajah of Vijayanagar some six centuries ago.

There was a good show of forest produce which included a large variety of woods and fibre-yielding plants. The most important among the former was a block of *Hardwickia* which is one of the hardest woods used for making beams and posts, the leaves of the tree being used as fodder for cattle. Of geological specimens there were many, principal among them being specimens of clods of earth, out of which are prepared glass bangles worn by Indian women all over the country. His Excellency saw with interest a number of villagers at work in a shed in the compound, turning out with extraordinary rapidity and skill piles of these bangles. These clods of earth, which are a compound of many kinds of silicates, are melted in a big earthen furnace and from the molten mass thus formed are made the glass bangles by means of the most primitive implements.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the exhibits was a collection of aloe fibre which is entirely the produce of a Madras Company financed by people in Madras and managed for them in the Anantapur district by Mr. W. E. Borham. There were 30

TWELFTH TOUR OF

specimens of this fibre, which were extracted from leaves gathered from all over the district. There are two factories established by the Indian Fibre Company in this district, one at Somundapalli and the other at Ramapuram, each employing about 600 workmen. The factory is worked wholly with the help of modern machinery. There were fibres of all stages of finish among the exhibits. This aloe fibre industry is not one of recent discovery, for it would appear that as far back as 1882, Sir James Shea, a Governor of the Bahamas, placed this matter of the possibility of excellent fibre being obtained out of aloes before the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. It has continued to attract the attention of successive men in authority, but till recently no organised measures have been taken in India. The present company was formed 18 months ago with a capital of Rs. 4 lakhs, 60 per cent. of which has already been subscribed. It is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of Mr. R. Fryer of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Mr. Morris of the East Indian Railway, Mr. Norfor, late an Executive Engineer in the Madras Public Works Department, and Mr. Hutchins. During 1902-1903 this company spent over Rs. 25,000 in the Anantapur district for labour, including cart hire. As this investment of capital in a new industry gives work to a large number of the natives of the district, it is in every way worthy of encouragement and support at their hands. A hundred tons of aloe leaves yield 2.03 tons of fibre. An average price of £32 per ton has been realised in the London market.



for the fibres manufactured in the Indian Fibre Company's factories. Hitherto 100 tons of fibre have been exported to London, the special quality of this company's fibre bringing large demands for it. So remarkable has been the success of the working of this company and so encouraging the results already achieved during the short period of its existence that they have now taken up several hundreds of acres of waste land in the Penukonda taluk for aloe plantations. The cultivated aloe is known to yield a better quality of fibre than the uncultivated variety seen growing along the railway lines.

Mr. P. Kesava Pillay of Gooty had made a small collection of things which are used as food by the poor in times of famine. They consisted of shoots of aloes, tamarind seeds, *devadaru* leaves, the *palavaku*, and prickly-pear fruits. Some of these, His Excellency was informed, brought on dysentery, but despite their injurious effect, people in the extremity of want and starvation were compelled to use them as food.

A LAMBADI DANCE.

A number of Lambadi women adorned with glass beads, brass bangles and cowries, performed a curious dance before His Excellency to the accompaniment of their own primitive music. When these retired, a number of Lambadi men, came forward to represent their grievances against the Forest Department. They submitted that when they brought head-loads of firewood into towns, they were charged seigniorage, irrespective of whether such head-loads were



brought from reserved or unreserved forest or private land. The District Forest officer explained that he had heard of such complaints vaguely formulated, but that no definite charges had been made against any Forest subordinate. He thought that there must be some black-mailing carried on by some subordinates and that one was now actually under suspension for such an offence. At the same time he informed His Excellency that seigniorage was charged only on head-loads of firewood brought into towns for sale and not on those brought for their personal use. He would, however, institute enquiries into any specific charges that might be brought forward. The Lambadis also complained that they were not allowed to go freely from place to place without being troubled by the authorities. The Collector explained that they belonged to the thieving class and as such their movements had to be watched by the authorities. His Excellency informed them that their grievances against Forest subordinates would be enquired into and remedied wherever they were well founded.

Before leaving the taluk cutcherry for the Collector's bungalow, His Excellency saw two pairs of the local breed of bullocks which had been brought for the exhibition. He was disappointed that he could not see a fairly large number of the cattle so that he might have some idea of the local breeds. He, however, hoped that they would be able to bring together more of them at next year's exhibition.

*THE TALUK BOARD'S ADDRESS.*

At 12-30 noon, a deputation of the members of the Taluk Board of Penukonda with the President, Mr. Pakenham-Walsh, at their head, waited on His Excellency at the bungalow with the following formal address of welcome to their ancient and historic town.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned members of the Taluk Board, Penukonda, on behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of this place, beg to accord you a hearty and cordial welcome to this our ancient and historic town. It was here in 1567 that one of the brothers of the Raja of Vijianagar established himself after the downfall of that great kingdom in 1565, in which year the Muhammadans gained a signal victory over the Hindus at the battle of Talikota. We trust that during your brief stay amongst us you will be able to visit the chief objects of interest in Penukonda.

It is one of the healthiest places in the district and the taluk produces fruits which are not to be found in other parts of Anantapur, such as figs, grapes, etc. We trust that Your Excellency will be pleased with our little town which has not been honoured with such a visit for many years.

Wishing Your Excellency long life and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I am sincerely obliged to you for having come to meet me here with kind words of



welcome and personal good wishes. I am aware that Penukonda is able to pride herself on interesting historical associations and on fine memorials of former grandeur which I look forward to seeing this afternoon. It will be interesting to me to see the last retreat of Tirumala Rajah in connection with my visit later on to the ruins of the ancient capital of the great kingdom of Vijianagar. I believe that the architectural remains, which I am to inspect here, are a curious blend of the Hindu and Moslem styles and thus illustrate the peaceful fusion of the two races which once fought so bitterly against one another.

It is pleasant to hear of your healthy climate and exceptional horticultural advantages, and I have no doubt that my brief visit to your town, which has begun in such an interesting manner, will conclude no less pleasantly. I shall, at any rate, carry away with me very agreeable recollections of your courteous reception and I hope that you will accept the good wishes for your future prosperity which I now offer you.

SIGHTSEEING IN PENUKONDA.

The evening was devoted to sightseeing and there was a great deal that is of interest to see in Penukonda. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. Aziz-ud-din and other officials on his round of visits. Leaving the bungalow, the first object of interest to attract His Excellency's attention was the colossal Hanuman or the monkey god of epic fame.



As with everything that is of antiquarian interest in Southern India, there is tradition connected with the location of this god just in front of the northern gate of the fort in which the town of Penukonda is enclosed. It is said that some 500 years ago there was a Brahmin saint who made it his duty to instal a monkey god every day of the year, with the result that during his stay at Penukonda he had placed in different parts of the town and its immediate surroundings over 300 stone images of various sizes of the monkey god. The colossal figure at the northern entrance is the principal one and is imposed to keep watch and ward over Penukonda and its population. Worship continues to be offered to the god by the community who, strangely enough, have never been known to have suffered from the ravages of any epidemic disease. The address of the taluk board referred with pardonable pride to Penukonda being one of the healthiest places in the district, and as producing fruit which is not to be found in other parts of Anantapur. The people of the place have such unquestioning faith in the saving powers of his Hanuman, their guardian angel, that his divine intercession is always sought for the warding off of evil or alleviation of misery. When parties succeed in civil or criminal proceedings, this god is not forgotten, and in token of their rejoicing he is offered special worship. The figure is about 12 feet high and at the time of His Excellency's visit was well smeared with oil and ornamented with the *nāmam*—the Vaishnavites' caste mark. Even to this day the



massive walls of the Penukonda fort are in a good state of preservation, entry to the town being available only through four gates opened on four sides of the wall, each entrance being guarded, so to speak, by the figure of the monkey god.

His Excellency next drove through the main street of the town, which was crowded with thousands of spectators who had flocked thither from remote corners of the district, and made a brief halt at the Ramaswami and Iswara temples which stand in close proximity to each other, and are famous for the excellent carvings in relief on the walls, illustrative of incidents in the epics of Ramayana and Mahabharata. They are ancient temples dating as far back as the Vijianagar dynasty, the ruling members of which were responsible for numerous structures of great architectural beauty in their dominions during the 200 years of their sway. Mr. C. R. Chakravarthi Aiyangar, the Chairman of the local Devastanam Committee, received His Excellency at the temples and conducted him round, explaining the stories connected with the carvings.

The party then moved to the Ganga Mahal, another famous architectural relic of the Vijianagar dynasty, in which is located the Court of the District Munsif of Penukonda. At the entrance to the building His Excellency was met under a magnificently decorated pandal by Mr. O. V. Nanjundiah, the District Munsif, and the Pleaders of his Court. After garlanding His Excellency, Mr. Nanjundiah conducted him into the historic building, showing



him all that was of interest to be seen. The basement of the mahal is of plain massive Hindu construction and of great antiquity, coeval apparently with the temples close by. The next story seems to be of a more recent date and is built in the best Muhammadan style of architecture. The cupolas are surmounted with pyramidal work, and some three decades ago there was a beautiful saracenic screen carved in white marble which has since been completely destroyed. His Excellency was conducted to the top of the tower whence a beautiful view of the town was obtained. After spending nearly half an hour at the Ganga Mahal, he took leave of the District Munsif and the Pleaders, and drove to Babia's Durga.

BABIA'S DURGA.

This is a Muhammadan mosque which once was a Hindu temple of great sanctity, richly endowed by the Vijianagar Kings. There are numerous unmistakable evidences in the mosque pointing to its having once been a Hindu temple. A curious story is related of the circumstances under which the conversion took place. It is stated that Babia was a Fakir of great saintliness and psychic powers, who hailed from Seistan in Central Asia. His name was Fakhruddin and his mission in life was the propagation of eternal truth. In the course of his wanderings in search of a *guru* for himself, he is reported to have visited Nagore in the Tanjore district, where his long-sought for *guru* appeared to him and directed



him to seek a place of rest and meditation for himself. He, at the same time, presented him with a twig which he was to plant wherever he halted and that place where the twig took root and sprouted into a plant, he was to consider as his abode for life. The spot on which the present Durga stands is believed to be that place, and in evidence thereof a decaying old tree in the interior of the Durga is pointed to as the plant into which the twig had grown. So much for the tradition in regard to the site of the Durga. As to the conversion of the temple into the mosque, an equally extraordinary tale is told. A Lingayet of great purity and believed to possess occult powers is said to have been the chief priest at the temple, with a great following. Babia is said to have challenged him, and a test for the establishment of their relative superiority was sought. The Lingayet took up the gauntlet and it was agreed between them that he who came successfully out of an ordeal was to be acknowledged as the superior of the two. The ordeal agreed upon was that both of them should allow themselves to be bound in a sack of limestone and be thrown into an adjacent tank. Both submitted to the ordeal and the Muhammadan fakir came out unscathed while the Lingayet priest succumbed. Babia took possession of the Lingayet's *mutt*, and continued by his saintly character and great powers to be respected and even worshipped by Hindus and Muhammadans alike. Eventually the Hindu temple was converted into a mosque. The real cause of conversion, however, more probably is to be sought



in the iconoclastic bigotry of the Mussalman invaders more than in this fictitious story. With the fall of the Vijianagar Empire, Mussalman rulers desecrated Hindu temples converting them into mosques. Evidences of such acts of religious intolerance are to be seen all over the Deccan and Mysore. Out of the great regard which all classes of Hindus here have for the pious memory of the saintly Babajee they are unwilling to associate his name with any acts of vandalism born of bigotry.

At the Durga the Moulvi in charge received His Excellency and showed him several copper plate grants and other *Sasanams* in the shape of parchment and cadjan leaves relating to the grant of extensive lands to the Durga. His Excellency inspected the documents with great interest and then left to visit another building of antiquarian interest.

SHER ALI'S MOSQUE.

The mosque of Sher Ali is perhaps the handsomest building in Penukonda, built of dark, green granite with mouldings of jet black hornblende. The mosque is believed to be 300 years old and must have been either a Hindu temple converted into a mosque, or a mosque built with materials taken from some Hindu temple. An interesting feature of this edifice is a huge niche in the western wall, whence the priest preaches to his congregation. All round the niche the outer edges are inlaid with massive black stone, and present the appearance of a door-frame, the stone being worked into the shape



of a hollow pillar with a wonderfully carved revolving pillar in its interior, which can be manipulated with ease and revolves smoothly. Altogether the stone framework of the niche is a curious combination of Hindu and Muhammadan sculpture and is a subject of interesting study for students of art. Here also His Excellency spent some time in admiring the beauty of the workmanship, and learned that the mosque had been put in proper order in connection with his visit.

The party then drove back to the Collector's bungalow, stopping on the way for some time to witness the performances of a trained Brahmini bull which elicited the admiration of the spectators.

This brought the doings of a busy day to a close.

PENUKONDA HILL FORT.

PENUKONDA, 26th July.—Early this morning His Excellency and party ascended the hill at the foot of which Penukonda is situated. There is a fort on the hill, the walls of which are still intact in many parts. The hill is covered with scrub jungle and at the top, which presents a serrated appearance, are several rocks heaped one above another in strange confusion, and a small ruined temple which has been converted into a bungalow. A magnificent view of the surrounding country for about 20 miles is to be had. The party had tea at the bungalow and stayed there for some time admiring the view and descended in time for breakfast.

**DEPARTURE FROM PENUKONDA.**

At 11-40 A.M. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Aziz-ud-din Sahib, Mr. L. M. Wynch, Major Giffard, I.M.S., Captain Thomson, A.D.C., Mr. Pakenham-Walsh, Mr. Barlow Poole and Mr. R. M. Powell, left for Anantapur, the head-quarters of this district. From an early hour in the day thousands of villagers had assembled at the Dharmavaram station, having apparently heard of His Excellency's desire to see and talk to them in person. Under instructions from Lord Amthill they were allowed to remain on the platform.

ARRIVAL AT ANANTAPUR.

The train arrived at Anantapur at about 3 P.M., the arrival being private. Here again there were crowds assembled about the station premises and along the route to the Collector's bungalow, where His Excellency will reside.

THE OPENING OF A CHURCH.

At 5-30 P.M. His Excellency the Governor drove to the new building which has been erected here for use as a church by the congregation of the London Mission. Here he was welcomed by the Rev. W. Hinkley and the Rev. W. Stephenson, and in the presence of the small congregation of the station, including a few European ladies, His Excellency formally opened the building with a key presented to him by the Missionaries.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Before doing so His Excellency made the following remarks :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Your Pastor, Mr. Hinkley, has pressed me to say a few words to you and I have not the heart to refuse his request, although I must confess that I am somewhat at a loss to find suitable expressions for an occasion which is entirely novel to me and to an assembly of people concerning whom I am afraid that I know very little. It was Mr. Hinkley's desire that I should deliver a formal address inside the building which we are about to enter and dedicate to the service of Almighty God, but this was more than I could venture to do, and so I am confining myself to that which is within the rights and competence of a layman by detaining you for a few moments outside the door. Let me then assure you that I am glad to be among you and to think that one of the numerous functions of my tour is to take part in the act of worship with a band of fellow-Christians who have long struggled with difficulties and have at last found a fitting habitation for the worship of our God. For many years you were obliged to content yourselves with occasional services in private bungalows ; then came the London Mission and acquired a building in which a small room served the double purpose of school-room and church ; and now, at last, you have been able to raise a sufficient sum of money among your small congregation to enlarge and transform that room into this



building which is henceforth to be devoted only to the purposes of a regular church. I congratulate you on the attainment of a desire which you must have had very earnestly at heart, and I count myself fortunate to be a member of the first congregation that worships in this church, which will I trust long continue to be the abode of divine comfort for many pious and God-fearing people. May our Heavenly Father send down His blessing on this congregation and prosper its Pastors in the good work of enlightenment and philanthropy which they are carrying on. And now let us go in and invoke God's blessing on this building which we are about to dedicate to His service.

After the doors of the building were opened the congregation headed by His Excellency, entered the sacred edifice, in which a service was conducted by the Rev. W. Hinkley, assisted by the Rev. W. Stephenson. An impressive sermon was delivered by Mr. Hinkley and His Excellency was accorded heartfelt thanks for having consented to open the church and say a few words to them.

A ROUND OF INSPECTION.

ANANTAPUR, 27th July.—This morning His Excellency began the round of visits to places of local interest, and the first of these to which His Excellency was driven was the Collector's office, a substantial structure which had been specially built



since the creation of Anantapur district in 1882. The office premises were tastefully decorated, a triumphal arch being erected at the entrance to the compound. At the portico His Excellency was welcomed by Mr. H. Gharpurey, I.C.S., the Assistant Collector, and Mr. M. V. Narayanasami Pillai, the Treasury Deputy Collector, and was first conducted to the treasury room. He was informed that from the Anantapur District treasury sovereigns were not much applied for by the people, only about 25 sovereigns being issued every month. This is explained by the fact that natives of the district do not much care for sovereigns for purposes of jewellery, as they believe sovereign gold to be inferior to the ingots they obtain from local shroffs. In the Southern districts, however, sovereigns are in greater demand among the people for making jewellery. In inspecting the Collectorate an interesting item of information was obtained by His Excellency that the Agricultural Loans Act was not availed of as much as it might be in this district, where the need for wells has always been pronounced. But the reason for this is probably to be sought in the generally accepted notion that a certain percentage of the sums granted as loans are absorbed by the Revenue subordinates through whom they have to be distributed.

Mr. K. Sudarsana Mudaliar, the Huzur Sheristadar, was introduced to His Excellency by the Collector, who informed him that he was the most experienced ministerial officer under him, he having



served as a Tahsildar in all the taluks of the district and being very much liked and respected by the people. In reply to a query by the Governor, the Sharishtadar said that Penukonda, Hindupur and Madakasíra were very fine taluks, the lastnamed being described as the "garden" of Anantapur. The people of the district, as a general rule, were docile, except those of Tadpatri and Gooty taluks, where there were some bad characters.

His Excellency thought this only natural, considering that they were among the most turbulent of the population at the time the Ceded districts were acquired, and that the old spirit was still lingering in them.

THE MUNRO HALL.

Next His Excellency drove to the Munro Hall, in the heart of the town, where Sir Thomas Munro presided as the first Collector of the Ceded districts, which came under British rule, in 1800. Sir Thomas Munro spent a large portion of his life in India in the Ceded districts, where his name is still, and will always be, cherished. He is known here as "Munrolappa" or "Father Munro," which he was to the people in every sense of the word. His knowledge of the places and people of these parts was so intimate that he once declared as a Commissioner, "I should be able to bring forward more information in three months as Collector of the Ceded districts than I shall now in three years as a Commissioner." Almost every village in these parts



has been visited by Sir Thomas Munro, whose "banyan tree" durbars in these parts have now been so successfully revived by Lord Ampthill, with equal benefit to himself and the ryot population. The Munro Hall in Anantapur is more than a century old and was built by Sir Thomas Munro when he was Collector of the district. Under its roof he held his cutcherry and dispensed justice to the people whom he loved as his own children. In this connection one great belief of Sir Thomas is worthy of being alluded to, especially in the present day. He used to say, "employ all Civil Servants at first in the revenue line, not merely to teach them revenue business, but because they will see the natives under their best forms, as industrious and intelligent husbandmen and manufacturers, will become acquainted with their habits, manners and wants, and lose their prejudices against them; will become attached to and feel a desire to befriend and protect them; and this knowledge and feeling will adhere to them ever after and be most useful to them and the natives during the rest of their lives." The foresight and wisdom of this advice of Sir Thomas Munro has been amply proved by the experience of the generations of British Indian statesmen and rulers who succeeded him.

The Munro Hall is in a very good state of preservation, and in it is located the Deputy Collector's office. It is a building which is held in loving reverence as being the place where Sir Thomas held



his office. His Excellency therefore went over it with a great deal of interest and inspected the work of the clerks who work under Mr. A. V. Subbiah Chetty, Deputy Collector.

Before finishing this morning's sightseeing, His Excellency paid a short visit to the Municipal High school and the Government Training school.

ADDRESS FROM THE DISTRICT BOARD,
ANANTAPUR.

At 12-30 p.m. His Excellency was waited upon by the members of the Anantapur District Board at the Collector's residence. They presented him with the following address of welcome which was enclosed in a beautiful casket of ebony with silver ornamentation.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the District Board of Anantapur, beg leave to approach Your Excellency on this memorable occasion of your gracious visit to this district, with sincere feelings of joy and deep loyalty, and we beg to accord to Your Excellency, the worthy representative of our beloved King-Emperor a most hearty welcome. We are most thankful to Your Excellency for the anxious solicitude for the welfare of His Majesty's here, with which Your Excellency has been kindly pleased to undertake the present tour into our district at considerable sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience.

2. Anantapur is not of much historic importance, nor is it famed for its natural scenic grandeur. It



possesses the unique honour, however, of having formed the residence of that illustrious personage Sir Thomas Munro, one of Your Excellency's predecessors, who made Anantapur his head-quarters when in charge of the Ceded districts as their Principal Collector in the early part of the last century. The people of the Ceded districts lie under a deep debt of gratitude to him for his manifold acts of benevolence. The Munro Hall in Anantapur and the palatial Munro Choultry in Gooty afford to them pleasant recollections of his connection with these parts.

3. This district, as Your Excellency may be aware, has constantly suffered owing to deficient and unseasonable rains. The generally poor nature of the soil and the frequency of scarcity of rains have combined to keep the people ordinarily poor. The finances of our Board are, as should be expected, also the poorest, though our responsibilities are nearly as onerous as those of any ordinary district.

4. We have no tale of grievances to present and are confident that our interests will be watched and cared for when the need arises. We take this opportunity to tender our thanks to Your Excellency's Government for their generosity in contributing Rs. 5,000 towards the construction of railway feeder roads in our district during the last year and for the grant of Rs. 2,500 in the current year for the improvement of drinking water-supply. We are thankful further for the promise held out to us that 18 primary schools of ours will be trans-



ferred to the management of the Director of Public Instruction during the current year and for the grant of Rs. 7,000 from Provincial funds to enable us to pay in full the results-grants to aided schools, besides raising the grants for Board's schools from Rs. 1,630 to Rs. 2,050.

5. We beg permission to submit on this occasion for the reconsideration of Your Excellency only one matter on which our Board feels that having regard to the poor and famine-stricken condition of the district, the Government may find it possible to reconsider its order. It is about tolls. These were fixed by our Board at half the maximum rates hitherto and we have had to raise them to their maximum in the current year in deference to the views of Government communicated in its order No. 1376, dated 24th November 1902. This step will, it is feared, work hard on the poor people of the district who have already to pay a cess for the maintenance of roads. There are no bridges or other works of a costly nature whose construction or maintenance may have justified the increase of tolls; and the increase of revenue caused by the present step would not be so appreciable as to overlook the hardship to the travelling public.

6. We beg to thank Your Excellency again for your gracious visit to this district, and we devoutly pray that God Almighty may grant Lady Amptill and Your Excellency long life, ever increasing prosperity and happiness.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE DISTRICT BOARD OF ANANTAPUR,
—I am sincerely grateful to you for your kind words of welcome in which I recognise that spirit of ardent loyalty to my master, His Majesty the King-Emperor, which I have never failed to perceive in any part of this Presidency. As it is under His Majesty's will and pleasure that I have to administer his Government in this part of the Empire, I could hardly fail to have an anxious solicitude for that welfare of his loyal subjects for which His Majesty himself is so deeply concerned. But I should be very ungrateful to the Collector, whose hospitality I am enjoying, and to the numerous officials of Government who have taken great trouble about my tour, if I did not assure you that I have made no sacrifice of personal comfort and convenience in coming here. Every district in the Presidency is of equal interest to me from the all-important point of view of my administrative duties, and if in any District I find other objects of interest, whether it be in beauty of scenery, or historical associations, or archæological treasures, I regard them as only second in interest to my duty of ascertaining the moral and material condition of the people. It is with this object that I have come to Anantapur, as I am going in turn to every district in the Presidency, and I am, therefore, obliged to you for the address in which you give me, so far as your Board is concerned, the information which I seek.



You begin by appropriately reminding me that it was in this district that Sir Thomas Munro did so much of his great administrative work, and you tell me that which falls pleasantly on the ears of his countryman and unworthy successor when you describe how his memory is still cherished here. The example of Sir Thomas Munro is, and always will be, the one which Governors of Madras must strive to emulate, and it is therefore with feelings of peculiar interest that I find myself in the district where he spent such an important part of his strenuous life and where he died when on the eve of release from his labours. Mr. Bradshaw's "Life of Sir Thomas Munro" tells of a legend, which still survives, with reference to his last journey. As Munro was riding through a narrow gorge where the Papaghni breaks through the hills, he looked up at the steep cliffs above and said :—"What a beautiful garland of flowers they have stretched across the valley!" His companions all looked up, but said that they could see nothing. "Why there it is," said he, "all made of gold." Again they looked and saw nothing ; but one of his old native servants said :—"Alas ! a great and good man will soon die!" And so it was. I hope that when the time comes for me to take my last look at this country, for which I entertain already feelings of undying affection, my mental vision will discern the people of India following the Viceroy's recent exhortation and crowning each milestone on the road of progress with roses instead of bedewing it with tears. It was that which Sir



Thomas Munro saw with the prophetic discernment of a dying man. But, alas ! 76 years have passed, and his vision has not yet been fulfilled. Nevertheless, we can live in hope of the good time to come, for even a century is but a span in the life of a nation, and it is in such a spirit of hope that I would exhort all who are concerned in the public affairs of India to act and speak and strive.

I am well aware of the poverty of your district. Sir Frederick Nicholson, one of your former Collectors, of whom I am sure that you cherish an affectionate recollection, wrote an interesting report of the economic condition of Anantapur in 1887 from which I have learnt how arid is the soil, how deficient the rainfall and sources of water, and how, in consequence, the district has suffered from constant periods of scarcity and famine. When in these circumstances you come and tell me that you have no tale of grievances to present and that you are confident that your interest will be watched and cared for when the need arises, I recognise in your Board a spirit of courageous contentment and confidence in Government which causes me lively satisfaction. On this account it has been all the more pleasant to Government to render you the financial assistance for which you express your thanks. I am afraid, however, that you have misunderstood the Government Order when you say that there is a promise that 18 of your primary schools will be transferred to departmental management. The transfer of some of the schools was suggested only,



but on further consideration we found ourselves unable to adopt the proposal, but we promised to deal separately, at the close of the current official year, with the question of financial relief to your Board. I am truly glad that we have been able this year to pay a subsidy, amounting to Rs. 2,70,000, to local boards and municipal councils so as to enable them to disburse in full the results grants earned by the schools which they aid, and I hope that we shall not be under any future necessity of reducing this assistance to education.

The increase in the rate at which your tolls are levied was necessitated by your inability to provide adequately in any other way for the necessary expenditure on roads which it is the first duty of local boards to maintain efficiently. This was due to the expenditure which you were obliged to incur on account of plague; for the Government of India have laid down the principle that plague charges are, in the first instance, local and not provincial, and that local resources must be exhausted before grants-in-aid from Provincial funds become admissible. I regret, therefore, that it is not possible for Government to reconsider their order at present, but if the necessity for expenditure on plague measures should diminish or cease next cold weather, as I fervently hope will be the case, we may be able to allow you to reduce the tolls again. In conclusion I beg you to accept my hearty thanks for the good wishes which you have expressed towards Lady Amphyll and myself, and which I cordially reciprocate.



THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S ADDRESS.

Next came the members of the Anantapur Municipal Council with the following address, which was read by Dr. Chalke, the Municipal Chairman, and which was also enclosed in a sandalwood casket.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors of Anantapur, beg to tender our most hearty and cordial welcome to Your Excellency on this occasion of Your Excellency's gracious visit to our little historical town.

2. We feel deeply grateful for this piece of condescension on the part of Your Excellency, in having chosen to tour through this part of the Presidency where there is so little to attract public curiosity, and it is a matter for sincere congratulation and delight to us all, that the particular time of Your Excellency's visit to our district is marked by a complete immunity from plague, pestilence or famine, and by a general resourcefulness of the agricultural classes due to a fairly prosperous and promising season.

3. We are aware of Your Excellency's deep interest in, and anxious solicitude for, public welfare as evinced by Your Excellency's conferences with the masses while on tour and accordingly make bold to lay a few grievances of our own before Your Excellency for redress.

(i) The power of electing a Chairman for our municipality which was originally conferred on us in 1888, was withdrawn in 1894, for the reason that



the attempts of the council to elect a Chairman proved abortive even after three successive meetings. Other municipalities once similarly deprived of this privilege have since been re-invested; and encouraged by these precedents, the Rate-payers' Association of Anantapur moved in 1901, for the restoration of the elective franchise to this municipality, and they were informed in G.O., No. 1667 M., Mis., dated 14th November 1901, by Your Excellency's Government that the matter would be duly considered if a representation be made by the council. We therefore beg to request Your Excellency will be pleased to confer on us the privilege prayed for.

(ii) The next matter which we beg leave to urge for Your Excellency's gracious consideration is the location of the Municipal High school and the Government Training school in the newly constructed building originally intended for only one, and the consequent inconvenience and hardship caused to the students and teachers of both the schools on account of insufficient accommodation. The need for an extension of the said building is a pressing one, and we trust Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to sanction the funds necessary for the said object.

(iii) We are quite reluctant to tire Your Excellency's patience by presenting a long bill of grievances and shall content ourselves with pressing one more subject which, foremost of all, deserves an early consideration at the hands of Your Excellency's benign Government. It is the carrying out



of an irrigation scheme known as the "Bukkacherla Project" in contemplation ever since 1857, which consists in the construction of a dam across the Pennar river diverting its floods into the stream which supplies water to our big tank through a channel newly and specially excavated for the purpose—a project, which, though at first exhibits itself as an agricultural problem, is one which, if successfully accomplished, would directly tend to augment our finances, facilitate the introduction of the drainage and pipe systems into this town and materially add to our happiness. We need hardly represent that the said undertaking has an additional advantage of saving a portion of this district from the recurring fear of famine and distress, and is one to be taken up in the interests of the agricultural population, in pursuance of that liberal irrigation improvement policy which characterises Your Excellency's Government.

4. In conclusion, we thank Your Excellency for having sent to us, as our Collector, one of our own countrymen of approved ability and mature experience, in the person of Muhammed Aziz-ud-din Hussain Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib, for this opportunity graciously afforded to us to represent our grievances, and for your kind sojourn amongst us, and ardently hope that Your Excellency's stay will be attended with comfort and happiness.

We have only to add that in welcoming Your Excellency to our town, we are also giving expression to our heart-felt devotion and loyalty to Their



Most Gracious and Imperial Majesties—Our King-Emperor and Empress—whose coronation this year has been an occasion for great and general rejoicing throughout British India.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,—You could not have given me a more pleasant greeting than you have done by your cheerful announcement of the immunity of your district from plague and famine, and of the welfare of the agricultural classes. I am thus able to reciprocate your friendly welcome by congratulating you on your present prosperity and your good wishes by hoping that it may long be continued. It is first and foremost with the object of acquainting myself with the condition of all classes of the people in a manner which is only possible by personal inspection, that I make my tours about the Presidency, and from this point of view the district of Anantapur is no less interesting to me than any other part of the Presidency. I welcome the addresses which I receive from non-official and representative men like yourselves, as they give me the information which I particularly require, and, together with the conversations which I enjoy with deputations or with private individuals of different classes, they enable me, in the brief time to which the Governor's tour must necessarily be limited, to form a personal impression of the country and the people, which is more useful to me than mountains of official papers. Of course, I go on the



assumption that the individuals with whom I converse and the public bodies from which I receive addresses or deputations tell me everything to which it is desirable that my attention should be called, and thus when I have visited a district for only a few days I hope that I have on record all the public questions which require consideration during long days of work at head-quarters. You have refrained from making more than three requests, and I hope that, in considering my convenience, you have not omitted to mention any grievances which are sufficiently serious to demand my personal attention.

Your first request is that the privilege of electing your own Chairman, which was withdrawn in 1894, may be restored to you. More than 18 months have elapsed since you were informed that Government would be prepared to consider any request on this subject which might be preferred by your council itself, and I am at a loss to understand why you have until now neglected to do so. You must see that your silence might easily lead Government to conclude that you are apathetic about the restoration of the privilege which your fellow-townsmen requested for you. I have, however, considered the matter in consultation with my colleagues, and we have decided to restore to you the power of electing your Chairman on the sole condition that you go through the formality of making the request yourselves through the ordinary official channels. This is necessary in order that we may have your



own opinion of your renewed competence properly recorded.

Your next request relates to the insufficiency of the existing accommodation for the Municipal High school and the Government Training school which you desire to have extended at the expense of Provincial funds. Here I am afraid that I cannot grant your request without a good deal of further consideration. The building to which you refer, and which I have seen this morning, was designed to accommodate both schools, and not, as you say in your address, only one of them, but unfortunately it was built on too small a scale. The Director of Public Instruction has suggested, as a solution of the difficulty, the construction of a new school-house for the training school, but the report of the Inspector of Training schools has to be awaited before any final decision can be come to.

Lastly you ask for an early consideration of a hoary scheme known as the "Bukkacherla Project" which you tell me has been in contemplation since 1857, but from the execution of which, in spite of the contempt which it has so long endured, you anticipate great material benefits. I can promise you an early consideration of the matter, as it will come up in connection with the great scheme for the utilisation of the Tungabhadra surplus which is now being investigated by Mr. Mackenzie. I am afraid, however, that the Bukkacherla project in its existing form is not a very promising scheme, and that is why it has been laid aside. Without going into details,



with which you are probably better acquainted than I am, I may remind you that repeated investigations have failed to make out a good case for the scheme, as the water-supply cannot be counted on with any certainty, the ground is undulating and stony and in some places rocky, and the cost would be very heavy. I hope that the present investigations will result in some better scheme for meeting your needs and your wishes. I thank you for the kind words with which you conclude your address and I accept with gratification your expression of loyal devotion to the Throne.

Before the councillors dispersed His Excellency had a few words with each individual member as to the work of the municipal council.

The deputation then withdrew.

A LAND-HOLDERS' DEPUTATION.

After the deputations from the district board and municipal council had left, His Excellency received a deputation of half a dozen leading landholders from Gooty, headed by Mr. P. Kesava Pillai, pleader and landholder. The members of the deputation were introduced by Mr. Aziz-ud-din Sahib, the Collector, and His Excellency asked them to take their seats and requested them not to make any speeches on any of the subjects, a request which he was forced to make as he saw two pleaders



among the deputationists. He was anxious to have an informal talk with them in regard to the subjects they proposed to bring forward for discussion. It was a more useful method of getting to know the subjects. He wished to know something about the members who composed the deputation.

In reply to His Excellency, Mr. Kesava Pillai said that he was a pleader practising at Gooty and owned lands in Anantapur and North Arcot districts. He took a personal interest in agricultural matters and went occasionally to see his lands which were managed for him by his brothers and other relations. Much of his time was devoted to his profession and not to his land. The second member was Mr. Ismail Saheb, a Mussalman landholder, ignorant of English; the third Mr. Vasudeva Sastri, also ignorant of English, who owned 1,500 acres of land in Gooty and Pattikonda taluks. The fourth was Mr. Chengal Row, a pleader of Gooty, who owned lands in Gooty and Hospet taluks. Some of these lands were self-acquired and some ancestral. He takes a personal interest in agriculture and visits his lands round Gooty every day; while those at Hospet he visits at short intervals. The fifth was the Rev. J. Williams, a retired native clergyman, who owns about 200 acres of land. He said that he came before His Excellency not merely on his own behalf, but on behalf of many others who had asked him to represent their grievances. The sixth and last was Mr. Chinna Basava Gowd, also a large landholder.



The first subject for representation to His Excellency was the working of the remission rules. The deputation chose Mr. Vasudeva Sastri as its spokesman, Mr. Kesava Pillai acting as interpreter.

Mr. VASUDEVA SASTRI submitted that the rules requiring an application in writing from each individual for remission worked as a hardship. More than 90 per cent. of the ryots were illiterate and could not write applications. They had to go to the karnam to get the survey numbers of fields for which they sought remission. For giving this information the karnam asked for and had to be paid 50 per cent. of the amount remitted. The petitioner had also to be paid for writing the application. Poor ryots had to suffer because, on account of technical difficulties, remission was denied them. They were constantly subjected to annoyances by their movable properties being attached and auctioned, instead of their lands, for arrears of revenue.

HIS EXCELLENCY enquired if the ryot was unable to resist the extortion of the village officers.

Mr. VASUDEVA SASTRI replied that the ryot could not get the information he wanted in regard to his field unless he paid the karnam. He could not get on without the karnam's help and if he resisted him and incurred his displeasure, things would be made hot for him and he would have to quit the village. He had not the courage to report matters to higher authorities nor had he the necessary help. If he paid no money to the karnam, no remission could be obtained, and rather than forego all chance



of getting remission the karnam had to be paid to get relief.

HIS EXCELLENCY said that he had given very particular attention to this matter. As a result of similar representations made by people in other places in the course of his first tour, he had had the rules regarding the grant of remission altered, and this he believed would benefit the ryots to some extent. What he had done was that while he insisted on the rule requiring written applications being enforced, he allowed the ryots to make collective applications.

Mr. KESAVA PILLAI said that he was not aware of the alterations in the rules.

Mr. VASUDEVA SASTRI said there were absentees, women and minors, who owned lands in a village and it was very hard to expect all to sign the collective applications. He thought that the rules in regard to application ought to be abolished.

HIS EXCELLENCY observed that if people were so much away from their lands as not to know what was going on in their village, they had no reasonable ground of complaint. Another alteration in the rules was that applications were dispensed with altogether in bad seasons. In bad years District officers were ordered to take the initiative and make early arrangements for inspecting the districts and seeing where it would be necessary to give remissions. In these cases no written applications were necessary.

Mr. VASUDEVA SASTRI submitted that for a series of years in the immediate past remissions had to be



granted to the ryots. While men like himself were able to get remissions, many poor people were denied them, because they had not been able to make applications.

HIS EXCELLENCY: The object of insisting on applications is, first of all, to know whether the ryot wants remission; secondly, to enable his field to be inspected; and thirdly, by no means the least important, actually to protect the ryot from the rapacity of subordinate officials. I was told when I introduced these alterations that if no applications were required from ryots village officers would themselves put in applications for remissions and demand a percentage on them from the ryots and thus there would be extensive frauds. Is that borne out by your experience?

Mr. VASUDEVA SASTRI answered in the negative.

HIS EXCELLENCY: The experience of certain District officers is that if no applications were required from individual ryots, the remissions granted on the applications of village officers would not reach ryots, because they would not know whether applications had been made if the karnam did not tell them.

Mr. VASUDEVA SASTRI said that it was not likely that the karnam would hide it from the ryots, because the jamabandi officer would make enquiries of the influential men in the village and then would come to know the karnam's fraudulent conduct, so that the absence of applications would not tend to fraud if the jamabandi officer took care to make enquiries of the villagers.



HIS EXCELLENCY said that all that he could gather from what was said was that it was owing to cowardice that the ryot was unable to get remissions, and His Excellency feared that no rules that he could make could remedy that defect.

MR. VASUDEVA SASTRI said that he had already explained how a ryot could not afford to incur the displeasure of the karnam. If a vakil was employed he would have to be paid.

HIS EXCELLENCY: It seems to me, more money is taken from the ryot by people who have no right to do so than is taken by Government.

MR. VASUDEVA SASTRI said that whatever amount was paid to any other man was a loss to the poor ryot, so that the best thing would be to cancel the rule requiring the applications, for the ryot would then be spared the petty annoyances of the karnam. The ryot was utterly helpless and could not get the survey numbers unless through the karnam.

HIS EXCELLENCY said that he really could not believe that the ryot was so utterly helpless. The ryot, he believed, was a fairly shrewd fellow. If the object of the present rules was explained to the ryot, he would have no difficulty in making his applications. The number of the field need not be given if he could describe the position of his field.

MR. KESAVA PILLAI suggested that the discretion might be given to the jamabandi officer of condoning failures to send applications in time if he was satisfied that the field reserved remission. This might minimise hardship to some extent.

HIS EXCELLENCY said that there would be nothing hard in a ryot who wanted remission being required to send in an application so that his field might be inspected. If a ryot was careless or too apathetic to make application he must take the risk.

MR. AZIZ-UD-DIN explained to the deputation, with the permission of His Excellency, that power was given to the Collector and Divisional officers to condone delays in making applications. Applications were merely warning petitions. If a ryot did not write and tell the authorities that his lands had become *shari* or that his crops had failed, how was the Tahsildar to know it. The rules were perfectly clear, and if a Divisional officer was not bold enough to construe the rule properly it was not the fault of the rule.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Is it any hardship that when a man wishes to get a favour he should write and ask for an inspection of the property ?

The Rev. J. WILLIAMS was in favour of the rule requiring applications to be sent, for it gave them an opportunity of making representations to the Collector and superior officers generally.

One of the deputationists said that if His Excellency allowed collective applications that would quite meet their difficulties.

HIS EXCELLENCY : I have done it. The Collector is allowed to admit petitions, even if they are late, if he thinks it fair to do so. The rules as modified have been in force only for one year and have not yet had a fair trial. The Collector's discretion is already given. The rule is not properly understood.



The Rev. J. WILLIAMS brought to His Excellency's notice another common grievance of the ryot. It was this. When a ryot possessed lands in two or three villages, lands were sometimes auctioned for arrears of revenue without a demand being served on him for the same : this was due to the mischief of the karnam. He, therefore, suggested that it should be made a strict rule that no lands should be brought for sale in auction for failure to pay rent without a demand notice being sent to the ryot in sufficient time for payment of revenue.

Mr. AZIZ-UD-DIN SAHIB explained that wherever such mischief had been done it was rectified on fraud being detected. In Cuddalore he had a sale cancelled after three years when he discovered that the karnam had committed a fraud in the matter. The rules required that a notice should be published in the *Gazette* and the announcement of auction be made by beat of tom-tom. If an improper sale took place, there were appeals to the Divisional officer, the Collector and the Board of Revenue.

HIS EXCELLENCY : You must " sit on " the Karnam

The COLLECTOR : If the fraud is brought to notice he is punished. Government have provided ample remedies.

The Rev. J. WILLIAMS : Karnams do not act according to rules.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Then you must complain. I hope you all see that there is no cause for complaint really in applications being insisted on.

CHINNA BASAVA GOWD said that they felt thankful for the concessions granted by His Excellency.

HIS EXCELLENCY : I have granted you no concessions ; I have merely explained the rules.

CHINNA BASAVA GOWD said that their bad *karmas* were dispersed by the explanation of the rules given by His Excellency.

FAILURE OF WATER-SUPPLY.

The next subject of representation was the absence of sufficient water-supply in the tanks, though technically shown in the accounts as having received a "full" supply. Several of the tanks were gradually silting up and did not contain water sufficient for the original *ayacut*. They, therefore, wanted the raising of tank bunds and calingulas to increase the capacity of tanks.

HIS EXCELLENCY pointed out to the deputation that there were few districts in the Presidency for which so much had been done as for Anantapur in the matter of water-supply.

Mr. VASUDEVA SASTRI said that Government had been very benevolent indeed. His complaint was in regard to certain tanks in Gooty, Rayalcheru, Pattukonda, etc.

HIS EXCELLENCY : I know that the tanks in the district are generally in exceptionally good order. We have spent a lot of money. The tanks you refer to apparently are certain particular tanks. Have you made representations to the local authorities ?



Mr. VASUDEVA SASTRI said that last year they had made certain applications and the Board of Revenue remedied their grievances.

HIS EXCELLENCY : If any particular tanks are out of order, complaint must be made to the local authorities, who will attend to them. The real facts about this district are these. There are 97 major tanks and 1,743 minor tanks. All these are in very good order except 7 major tanks and 287 minor tanks ; but they shall be put into order if proper representations are made, when money becomes available. We have already spent a very great deal on Anantapur. We have spent in the last 10 years Rs. 2,52,442 on minor irrigation tanks. Then the Tank Restoration Party is here and have been here since 1897 and they have spent Rs. 3,51,000 altogether. The complaint the deputation now made was, in His Excellency's opinion, purely a matter for local officials.

FOREST GRIEVANCES.

The third subject which the deputation brought up for discussion was grievances in the matter of forest reserves.

It was submitted that the ryots had no facilities for cattle grazing, for green manure, for bringing fuel for domestic purposes, and for getting wood for agricultural implements. These were essential to them and yet, owing to the operation of Forest laws, they found it difficult to obtain their requirements. They also suffered in many places from the location



of forest reserves in too close proximity to villages. Respectable landholders were harassed by Forest subordinates and put to all sorts of indignities. Forest reserves being situated very near villages, sometimes extending up to their lands, their cattle often strayed into them, and this was a source of blackmailing by unscrupulous Forest subordinates.

HIS EXCELLENCY : This is a matter which is constantly complained of, and Government have taken a great deal of trouble about this question. We have given repeated instructions that forest reserves are not to be brought in too close proximity to villages. So that if there are any forests which are still too close, and if villagers see a just cause for complaint, a complaint need only be made to the Forest officer and Collector, and it will be put right. I am going to ask the District Forest officer whether he has had any such complaints from any place.

The **FOREST OFFICER** said that he had had one complaint from the Gooty taluk.

The **COLLECTOR :** I have gone into the question and have asked the Forest officer to make a report on the subject. Any complaint will then be attended to.

HIS EXCELLENCY informed the deputation that there had been only one complaint in Gooty taluk, which was being attended to.

Mr. CHINNA BASAVA GOWD said that when a ryot suffered at the hands of Forest subordinates, his neighbours never joined him in any complaint to the



authorities for fear they should also be harassed by these officers.

Mr. KESAVA PILLAI informed His Excellency that in many places areas were reserved which had absolutely no sort of growth to reserve; but once such places were reserved, they proved a fruitful source of annoyance to ryots from cattle trespass, etc.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Do you know why forests are reserved? Forest rules are not meant for collecting revenue. They are meant for preservation of forests for the benefit of the people themselves. Government do not wish forest reserves to be too near to villages, and where they are too close they will be altered on a complaint to the authorities.

Mr. CHINNA BASAVA GOWD represented that it was difficult for ryots to get wood for making agricultural implements.

HIS EXCELLENCY asked why no complaint had been made to the Forest officer or Collector in the matter.

He replied that the ryots were like children and sheep.

HIS EXCELLENCY: That is what I complain about. Who is the leader of this flock?

Mr. CHINNA BASAVA GOWD said that they were just getting civilised and learning to petition. They could not hitherto have dreamt of coming to meet the ruler of a province in that way, they who ran away at the sight of a constable. He then proceeded to represent that, owing to difficulties in getting firewood from forests for domestic use, they had to use cowdung for making *brattis* to burn. Thus



valuable manure was lost. They might be allowed to cut trees on *poramboke* lands for fuel. Even dried wood was not allowed to be cut.

The COLLECTOR informed them that they were free to cut trees for fuel in all unreserved areas, except certain classified trees. When the order of the Board of Revenue to this effect was made known in the South Arcot district, influential men of certain villages cut down all the trees and carried them away for their own use, to the serious disadvantage of poorer ryots and denuded *poramboke* lands of all trees. So that the authorities had to interfere and insist on permits being taken even for such trees.

HIS EXCELLENCY observed that there was no ground for such kinds of complaints. If there were no rules and restrictions, in a very short time the whole country would be reduced to a treeless waste.

The COLLECTOR said that trees on village *porambokes*, on village cattle stands, and on burial grounds, were thrown open to the public. There was nothing in the standing orders against such trees being cut.

The DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER informed His Excellency that people in Anantapur were denuding the forests.

Mr. KESAVA PILLAI said that ryots when they had no time to go to forests for cutting fuel had to get it through their men, and he submitted that no seigniorage might be charged on such head-loads.

The DISTRICT FOREST OFFICER pointed out that if fuel was taken for domestic purposes no such charge was levied. But the class of men who brought these



head-loads were not ryots or their servants : they were coolies who took them for sale.

HIS EXCELLENCY said that he could quite understand people in the town being anxious to get fire-wood for nothing. But it could not be helped. It was a matter of trade, and if they wanted an article they must pay for it.

SOME EMIGRATION GRIEVANCES.

MR. P. KESAVA PILLAI next brought to His Excellency's attention that cases had come to notice where there had been attempts to get emigrants, evidently by false inducements, and said that it was but fair that information should be available to the public as to the fate of those who had emigrated. They prayed that details as to the mortality among the emigrants be published in District Gazettes periodically for the information of the public and the relatives and friends of the emigrants.

HIS EXCELLENCY replied that there were returns giving most of the particulars they required ; but since the deputation had mentioned, a few minutes ago, that the ryots were illiterate and ignorant, of what good would it be to them if the returns were published ?

MR. KESAVA PILLAI said that some one would read them to the ryots and tell them where their relations who had emigrated were living and working.

HIS EXCELLENCY said that the obvious thing was to ask for information. If information was asked

for about particular individuals enquiries would be made to obtain the same. But that information should be published about every Indian emigrant was impossible and even absurd. The deputation forgot that there were thousands who had gone away to British Colonies; some had returned after some time with money, while others had settled down there.

Mr. KESAVA PILLAI said that the general impression was that many people died there.

HIS EXCELLENCY observed that the information was published as far as possible. But names of people were so much like one another in India that unless they published a great many other details, such as the caste of the men, age, district and province from which they emigrated, the information would be of little use. The deputation was asking for the establishment of a system which would not be dreamt of in any other part of the world. They were practically asking that Government officials should start a system of writing home letters about these people. Names of emigrants who died intestate were published. If information was asked for in regard to any particular emigrant, enquiries would be made by the Protector of Emigrants. All emigrants in British Colonies were carefully watched and protected. It would be useless to publish information in District Gazettes, because ryots, according to their own admission, were illiterate and ignorant.



Mr. KESAVA PILLAI said that the village officers were also kind in some respects and they would read them to the ryots.

HIS EXCELLENCY: You have been telling me that they are thorough brutes. I am afraid your arguments are very adaptable. Would they demand anything for reading the information to the ryots?

Mr. KESAVA PILLAI said that they might take some money or ask the ryot to contribute towards supplies to be given to Revenue officials when they came round to villages. 50 per cent. of what the village officer took from the ryot was given to others. The village officer did not get everything for himself: others shared in it.

HIS EXCELLENCY said that they ought to "sit on" the village officers and suppress them. If the ryot was not able to help himself in things of this sort then nobody could help him. It was the duty of educated men like Mr. Kesava Pillai to explain to the ryot that he should not submit to undue extortion. If this was done everywhere a lot of good would come to the country.

Mr. KESAVA PILLAI said that it was the educated people who were trying to help the ryot. The masses were simply ignorant and fighting amongst themselves.

HIS EXCELLENCY laughingly remarked that they were learning the art of grievance-mongering, according to one of the deputationists. Instead of repeating grievances which had no foundation whatever, if people would bring up real wants and grievances it



would result in great good to all. There were many which His Excellency called stock grievances. They came up everywhere he went. People repeated them to him whether they had application or not to their place. That sort of thing did a great deal of harm.

Mr. KESAVA PILLAI said that people had no stock grievances which had no basis. They did not, however, know how to express them at the proper time and in appropriate language. Their grievances might be exaggerated, but not one of them was untrue.

HIS EXCELLENCY said that they might have a basis in some particular place and there was a remedy for such a thing, as in the case of Anantapur, of applying to the District Forest officer. What people appeared to him to do was to say:—"Here is the Governor coming, we must serve up some grievances for him. We shall want grievances." Ryots went to somebody who arranged to give them some out of the stock grievances which did not apply to the particular place or time. That was a thing which did not do them any good.

Mr. KESAVA PILLAI repudiated the idea that ryots obtained grievances from others. They were not the kind of people to do that sort of thing. They had great difficulties in coming before His Excellency. When they did get an audience, it was not at all likely they would represent unfounded grievances.



HIS EXCELLENCY said that people would greatly benefit if they represented their own grievances and not grievances of other people in other districts.

Mr. KESAVA PILLAI said that grievance-mongering could not be a pastime with the ryots, considering that they spent time and money in order to have an interview with His Excellency. It was a rare privilege which His Excellency had introduced, viz., interviews with ryots. It was felt and appreciated everywhere as a great concession. There were only six people before him then, but the fact of the interview would become known throughout the whole district.

HIS EXCELLENCY: I hope you are all fairly satisfied.

The deputation replied that they were thoroughly satisfied with the interpretation His Excellency had put upon the rules in regard to remission.

Mr. KESAVA PILLAI said that he was glad to learn that the District officers had the power to condone delays in submitting applications. The District officers were, however, under a mistaken idea that the Government might not approve of their action. He mentioned that in Penukonda two Head Assistant Collectors had reported that two forest reserves should be abolished. The Collector of the district agreed; but the Conservator of Forests stated that it would not be sanctioned by the Government. Therefore, the abolition was not recommended. This was on record in the Anantapur Collectorate.



HIS EXCELLENCY informed the deputation that the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, the Forest Member of the Board of Revenue, was coming to Anantapur shortly, so that if they had any further forest grievances they would be heard by him. Mr. Sim was going to visit Anantapur and Kurnool. His Excellency asked them to represent any particular grievances to the District Forest officer.

MR. KESAVA PILLAI said that the District Forest officer always represented one side.

Before the deputation withdrew they sincerely thanked His Excellency for the patient hearing he had given them—the interview lasted from 1-30 to 3 P.M.—and begged His Excellency to continue the kindly feelings which he had been evincing towards them and protect them as a father would his children, overlooking any of their shortcomings.

HIS EXCELLENCY assured them that it had given him great pleasure to meet and have a personal talk with them. He had learnt some things from them and hoped they had also learnt some from him.

This terminated the interview.

A PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

At 9-30 P.M. His Excellency and party attended an entertainment got up in his honour by the public of Anantapur. The entertainment was held in the Edward Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. A large number of local men were present. An interesting programme, consisting of music, thought-reading, card tricks, swords-



manship and jugglery was gone through. There was a fine display of fireworks at the conclusion of the entertainment and it was past 11 when His Excellency and other guests retired.

SURPRISE VISIT TO A VILLAGE.

28th July.—His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Wynch, Captain Thomson and Mr. Aziz-ud-din, the Collector, drove out three miles this morning to pay a surprise visit to a village, the name of which had been kept a close secret till this morning. The name of the village is Rachanpalli. It has a population of 431, of whom 45 are Mussalmans. The whole *ayacut* of the village is no more than a thousand acres, of which 80 are wet. The villagers had somehow or other got to know of His Excellency's visit and met him at the entrance to the village. They had had the village cleaned and their houses were painted in red and white in honour of his visit. His Excellency, accompanied by the ryots, went from one end of the village to the other, the distance of which was no more than 100 yards. He visited the village *chavadi*, where he learnt that the elders of the village held their panchayats in regard to communal matters. A brief halt was made at the centre of the street, His Excellency being surrounded by the ryots. He called for the village *reddi* and the *karnam* and looked into the revenue and accounts registers, the tank supply register, the



inam register and others maintained by them. He next desired to see the leading ryots of the village, who were introduced to him and to whom he put several questions in regard to the extent of their property, the amount of kists they paid and kinds of crops they raised—pulses, jonna, korra, ragi, etc., were the principal crops they cultivated in their dry lands. In reply to further questions they informed His Excellency that they had had good rain during the year, that none of their fields were lying waste, that they had no sickness in the village and that the people were all generally contented and happy—a statement which their robust physique and cheerful countenance amply bore out. His Excellency saw a seed-drill and was shown how the seeds were sown with it. Asked if they wished to mention any of their special wants to him, they said the only matter which they wished to bring to his notice was in respect of the small irrigation tank in their village. The year before last Rs. 700 had been spent on repairs to the tank, the bund of which had then been raised. They now desired the calingula to be raised so as to increase the capacity of the tank. His Excellency was requested to see the tank, and accordingly he walked over to it, inspecting the bund and the calingula. After consultation with the Collector he said he would cause enquiries to be made as to the desirability or otherwise of raising the calingula and assured them that if it could be done without prejudice to the interests of other villagers in the neighbourhood he would have it



done. The ryots of Kodumi village also represented that their tank bund required to be strengthened.

N.B.—His Excellency asked the Collector to make a note of it and enquire into the matter. After over an hour's stay in the village among the ryots His Excellency drove back to the Collector's bungalow in time for breakfast.

Before leaving the town, His Excellency directed the Collector to feed the poor of whom such a large number had collected at Anantapur from remote places in the district, and paid him Rs. 100 for this purpose.

DEPARTURE FROM ANANTAPUR.

At 3 P.M. His Excellency and party, accompanied by Mr. Aziz-ud-din Sahib and other District officers, left Anantapur at 3 P.M. for Guntakal. The departure was public and there were many persons present on the platform to bid farewell to His Excellency. At Pamidi, a station between Anantapur and Guntakal, some hundreds of residents of the Pamidi union besieged the train with a grievance in regard to the house-tax in the union having been raised. They had applied to His Excellency for permission to hear a vakil at the station on their behalf. His Excellency kindly consented to do so. And when the train arrived at the station, instead of seeing a vakil, His Excellency saw hundreds of clamouring villagers. They said, through a branch sub-postmaster, whose services they had obtained, that they had paid Rs. 200 to the vakil to represent



their grievances, and they did not know what he had done. They felt the house-tax very oppressive and prayed for relief. As the train stopped at the station only for a few minutes nothing could then be done.

THE GUNTAKAL CORONATION CHOULTRY.

Guntakal was reached at 6 P.M. and a halt of a few hours was made here on the way to Kurnool, to enable His Excellency the Governor to lay the foundation stone of the Edward Coronation Choultry, in response to the invitation of the members of the Choultry Committee. On alighting from the train His Excellency drove over to the site of the proposed choultry, where there was a pandal erected, gorgeously decorated with flowers and festoons. The site is nearly half a mile from the railway station and is just a few yards off the railway line on the west. In connection with the Coronation of His Majesty last year it was resolved to perpetuate the event by erecting a choultry at Guntakal and the public liberally responded to the call for subscriptions and placed the committee in a position to begin work immediately. On the site were assembled many persons including the principal district officials and non-official gentlemen.

The committee presented the following address to His Excellency :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Guntakal Coronation Choultry Committee appointed by a public meeting held in January last, beg to accord a hearty welcome to Your Excellency



and to express our sincere thanks for your condescension in acceding to our prayer to lay the foundation stone of the choultry amidst considerable personal discomfort. Guntakal is an important railway junction where five different lines meet and the largest of its kind in Southern India. Pilgrims from all parts of the country bound for the sacred shrines in the south and the far north and other Indian travelling public have to pass through this station and have been all along put to considerable inconvenience for want of suitable accommodation. Dropped down here during nights chiefly, and having to pass several hours here owing to misconnection of the trains, which not infrequently happens, they have felt the need of a choultry sorely. Several efforts hitherto made by individual philanthropists to supply the much-felt want proved futile owing to their resources being unequal to the magnitude of the work.

When, however, the loyal sentiments of the people were evoked by the Coronation of our Gracious Sovereign His Majesty the King-Emperor, Edward the Seventh, it was considered that some permanent memorial should be raised to mark that auspicious event and keep it green in the memory of future generations, and that none should be more appropriate than a choultry which will serve as a monument of his beneficence and his fatherly solicitude for the welfare of his subjects.

The idea proved a peculiarly fortunate one, for no sooner was it proposed than it caught on, and



the public with their characteristic partiality for such a form of charity have responded with liberal subscriptions and placed us in a position to begin work immediately.

It augurs well for the success of this useful undertaking that His Majesty's representative in the person of Your Excellency has been pleased to agree to perform this function and we beg that the foundation stone may be laid.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I sincerely appreciate the privilege you have accorded to me in inviting me to lay the foundation stone of your Coronation Choultry and I am very glad to be thus associated with you in a work which is not only a memorial of loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor, but also an act of philanthropy on the old traditional Hindu lines. I believe that next to the building of temples there was no form of pious beneficence which was held in higher esteem among the Hindus of ancient times than that of building resting-places for the weary traveller and particularly for the pilgrim on his way to the sacred places of your religion. I have seen many such resting-places along the roads over which I have travelled and in the vicinity of the great temples which I have visited. I have admired their architecture, the pious munificence of those who built them and provided for their maintenance, and the religious devotion of the millions who throughout long ages have sojourned for a brief rest



within their walls. The rapid travelling of modern railways has, I believe, considerably reduced the number of people who use these choultries on the great main roads, but at the same time fresh necessities have arisen, and it is now at the centres of population that a larger accommodation is required for the increasing number of travellers. The need for choultries has, so to speak, become more concentrated, for instead of being extended along the roads, the travellers in increasing numbers are suddenly massed at the places of pilgrimage in the centres of commercial activity. And with these altered needs there are still Hindu gentlemen to be found who build and endow choultries as of yore, and it seems to me that it is a form of beneficence which is still admirably suited to the needs of this country. The want of a choultry at Guntakal, which seems to have been very much felt, has arisen from the causes to which I have referred and as you were not fortunate enough to have among you an individual philanthropist sufficiently wealthy to supply it, you resorted to the more modern expedient of public subscription and decided to commemorate His Majesty's Coronation in this time-honoured manner. I congratulate you on the way in which you have applied new methods to old customs and on the success which has attended your efforts. The building, I am told, is to be arranged for the reception of all castes, so that many classes of the community will share in the benefits of your loyal memorial. I am afraid that I do not know



whom to congratulate in particular on the successful organisation of the scheme, or whether there is anybody whose liberality deserves special acknowledgment, as this information has not been vouchsafed to me. I hope, therefore, that you will take the will for the deed and credit me with having said all the things which I ought to have said, but have failed to say for want of the usual prompting. But perhaps after all, I have said that which is essential and which you most wished to hear, namely, that you have given me great pleasure in inviting me to lay this foundation stone, and I have now only to add that I hope the Guntakal Coronation Choultry will prove to be of lasting utility to the town, and thus also a fitting memorial of your loyal participation in His Majesty's Coronation. Gentlemen, with your permission I shall now lay the foundation stone.

His Excellency then declared the stone well and truly laid, amidst loud applause.

The members of the choultry committee were next presented to His Excellency by Mr. Aziz-ud-din, the Collector. The design of the building, for which Mr. M. V. Narayanasami Pillai, the Treasury Deputy Collector and President of the Committee, was responsible, was then examined by His Excellency, who requested the members to report to him the progress of the construction work from time to time. He then took leave of those present and drove to the bungalow of Mr. Topham, the Resident Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, which had been



placed at the disposal of the Collector for entertaining His Excellency at dinner. After dinner His Excellency drove to the railway station where he took leave of Mr. Aziz-ud-din, the Collector, Mr. R. M. Powell, the District Superintendent, and Mr. Barlow Poole, the District Forest officer, and retired for the night into the saloons which were drawn up alongside the platform.

During the five days of His Excellency's stay in the Anantapur district, Mr. Aziz-ud-din, the Collector, who was ably assisted by Mr. Pakenham-Walsh, the Head Assistant, and other officers, made excellent arrangements for his comfort, besides making the tour thoroughly profitable to him and beneficial to the ryot population.

The party left for Kurnool road by the midnight train to which were attached the saloons which had been shunted on to a siding at the Guntakal station.

ARRIVAL AT KURNOOL ROAD.

KURNOOL, 30th July.—The tour in the Kurnool district commenced with the Governor's arrival yesterday morning at the Kurnool road station on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The mixed train carrying the party arrived at the station at 4-30 o'clock in the morning, when the saloons were detached from the train and drawn up alongside the platform. The party slept in the carriages till day break, and at about 7 A.M., when His Excellency



alighted from the carriage, he was received at the station by Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, the Acting Collector of Kurnool. Mr. P. P. Sweeting, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. S. Battie, District Forest officer and Mr. Mahomed Kader Navazkhan Sahib, Head-Quarters Deputy Collector, were also present on the platform and were introduced to His Excellency. The station premises were gaily decorated and Mr. Brooke-Leggatt and Mr. Lamb, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Railway Police, respectively, with a *posse* of constables and Inspectors preserved order in the station and its compound.

A SHORT SHOOTING EXCURSION.

After a few words with those present, His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Thomson, A.D.C., left at once for shikar in the jungle near the station, under the guidance of Mr. J. S. Battie, the District Forest officer. His Excellency shot a black buck, the horns of which measured 18 inches, and after a very long walk returned to the bungalow in the camp. Mr. Brooke-Leggatt and Major Giffard also went out shooting, and while to the gun of the former fell a fine buck, the latter had little or no luck. In the evening again His Excellency, in company with Mr. Battie, Mr. Topham, Major Giffard and Mr. Leggatt trollied four miles down the line to look for *chinkara*, but they got no sport, and did not return to the camp till after dark. All through the day immense crowds were gathered about the roads



which His Excellency traversed. The party were favoured with excellent weather and enjoyed the day's camping in these sylvan surroundings.

THE JOURNEY TO KURNOOL.

At 7-30 o'clock this morning the party left Kurnool road for Kurnool, after *chota hazri* at the station. As already announced the distance of 33 miles between the railway station and the headquarters of the district was arranged to be traversed in a motor car, which Messrs. Ally Brothers & Co. of Madras had contracted to supply. They provided one motor car at the instance of Mr. Ramachandra Rao, the Collector, and another on their own account. These arrived at Kurnool road station on the 26th instant, and daily trial trips were done between Kurnool and the railway station or over shorter distances. Though the trial trips were not absolutely encouraging, it was hoped that the cars would be able to carry His Excellency and party safely to Kurnool, especially as there were two cars and if one failed the other could be requisitioned. But Mr. Ramachandra Rao, in view of accidents, also had arranged for a landau to accompany the cars, so that the party might transfer themselves to it in case of any accident to the car, a precaution which was amply justified by the subsequent events. The car was driven by the foreman of Messrs. Oakes & Co. The first *contretemps* occurred after a two miles' run when the boiler lamps of the car went out. They were relighted and the car set in motion, but, in the



course of a few more miles, the same mishap occurred two or three times. It was then found that the blast pipe was clogged by dirty water and had caused the flame to go out. The blast pipe was got at and set right with the aid of a safety pin, and the car went on gaily for about six miles when a halt was made to fill the reservoir with water, which took 20 minutes.

After another short run the party had breakfast under a tree by the road side. A fresh start was made again when it was found that something was wrong with the boiler, and that the water ran out, it having been used up within three miles, and that the automatic pump gave out. With the aid of the hand pump water was pumped into the boiler. Another half mile and they had to pump again. Fortunately this occurred near a well, and all the country side people came out with chatties and *chemboos* to pour water and replenish the supply. By the time the car had travelled another mile the party came to the conclusion that it was no use pumping every half mile. Then the Governor thought it better to transfer himself into the landau which had followed close behind in case of accidents, and His Excellency, with the Collector, Mr. Wynch and Captain Thomson, finished the rest of the journey in that conveyance. Major Giffard, Mr. Battie and Mr. Sweeting who were in the landau stayed behind to see if they could set the car right and continue the journey in it. But finding the task hopeless they did the rest of the distance in *jutkas*.



The journey, which usually takes a little over three hours in a carriage and pair, took, in the present instance nearly double that time, all the delay being due to the more up-to-date vehicle. It is to be regretted that the very first attempt ever made to bring this modern conveyance into use in connection with the Governor's tour, should have proved discouraging.

On arrival at Kurnool, about 1-30 P.M. to-day, His Excellency was welcomed by an enthusiastic crowd of people, he having been met three miles ahead by a Body Guard of Native Lancers and two gorgeously caparisoned elephants carrying howdas, which were placed at the Collector's disposal by a native chief on the other side of the frontier in the Nizam's dominions. The Collector's residence was placed at the disposal of His Excellency during his stay in Kurnool. The premises were tastefully decorated and provided with Washington lamps, specially imported from Bombay. The roads on all sides leading to the bungalow were spanned with triumphal arches bearing suitable mottos expressive of the loyal welcome accorded to the Governor by the people of Kurnool.

STATE VISITS AT KURNOOL.

At 4 P.M. the Nawab of Banganapalle, accompanied by his two sons, paid a State visit to His Excellency at the Collector's bungalow.

This was followed a few minutes later by a Durbar of Khandanis or Mussalman political



pensioners in Kurnool, who are the descendants of the last Nawab of Kurnool from whom the British acquired the district. Mahomed Dawood Khan Bahadur, the grandson of the last Nawab, is the leader among the Khandanis. He is a cripple and was carried in a chair to His Excellency's presence. The Khandanis were introduced to His Excellency by the Collector.

AT KURNOOL.

KURNOOL, 31st *July*.—To-day's programme commenced with a round of visits by His Excellency to places of interest in the town. At 7-30 he drove, accompanied by the Collector, the Private Secretary and Captain Thomson, A.D.C., to inspect the local water works which have been supplying the town with a fairly good and healthy supply of water during the last seven years. Mr. P. Duraiswami Aiyangar, the Treasury Deputy Collector and elected Chairman of the Kurnool Municipality, received His Excellency at the head works. There were also present there Colonel Baddeley, R.E., the Superintending Engineer of the III Circle, and Mr. S. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, the Executive Engineer of the district. Returning from the water works a short halt was made at Kurnool wharf and regulator, where canal boats are anchored. At the wharf there is a store of famine tools in charge of Mr. C. Dawson, the Storekeeper. His Excellency



went into the store and examined the tools, of which there were 19,000 mamotties, 21,000 pickaxes, and about 10,000 stone-breaking hammers. Mr. Dawson informed His Excellency that the last time that those tools had been used was during the famine of 1896-97. From the wharf His Excellency drove over to the Municipal market, an excellent structure of its kind, named after Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. King, I.M.S., who had for many years been District Medical and Sanitary officer of Kurnool. The next place visited was the Municipal hospital, which is in charge of Mr. B. F. Gonsalvez, the Acting District Medical and Sanitary officer. The entrance to the neatly kept compound and hospital is by means of a gateway in the old fort wall, a clock tower surmounting the gateway. This tower was built by Rai Bahadur Medam Subbanna Chetty in memory of Sir Arthur Havelock's visit to the hospital in 1899. Doctor Gonsalvez conducted His Excellency through the several wards of the hospital, which he inspected minutely.

From there the party drove over to see the Tungabhadra river, in the bed of which there are remains of the summer palace of the Nawab of Kurnool, who used it as a pleasure house. Next was visited Wahab Khan's tomb on the banks of the Hindri river. This tomb encloses the remains of Wahab Khan, the first Muhammadan Governor of Bijapur, and was built in 1818. The Tungabhadra canal over the Hindri river was next inspected. From the banks of the aqueduct a fine view of the country was obtained.



The party then returned to their residence in time for breakfast.

At about 12 noon His Excellency returned the visit which the Nawab of Banganapalle had paid yesterday.

At 12-30 His Excellency, accompanied by the Collector and other District officers, drove to the Collector's office to receive addresses from the Kurnool Municipality and the Muhammadan Educational Association. There was a large gathering present in the spacious hall of the Collector's office, the premises of which were tastefully and profusely decorated, the iron staircases being covered with red baize. Among those present in the hall were Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, Mr. A. M. Slight, Mr. J. W. Hughes, Mr. A. W. Lushington, Mr. J. S. Battie, Mr. P. P. Sweeting, and a number of other officials. Mr. P. Duraiswami Aiyangar, the Municipal Chairman, read the address of the local municipal council, the full texts of both of which are given below.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S ADDRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Municipal Councillors of Kurnool, beg leave to accord to Your Excellency a most hearty and cordial welcome to our town.

2. We feel grateful indeed to Your Excellency for Your Excellency's kindness in paying a visit to Kurnool notwithstanding that the journey from Dhône to Kurnool is always very trying; and we feel sure that in spite of the excellent arrangements



made by our Collector Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, Your Excellency has realized the necessity for a Railway between Dhone and Kurnool.

3. When more than twelve years ago His Excellency Lord Connemara visited Kurnool the combined address of the Kurnool Municipal Council and the district board that was then presented to His Excellency alluded to the necessity for a railway between Dhone and Kurnool, as a means of saving people in times of famine. It was said then "The want of railway communication was much felt during the famine of 1876-77 which devastated the district, when, in spite of the strenuous efforts of Government, several thousands of human lives were lost owing to the necessary articles of consumption not having been received in proper time. To guard against the recurrence of a similar state of things and for other reasons, the inhabitants of Kurnool have pressed upon the Kurnool District Board the advisability of extending the railway line to Kurnool." It is now more than twelve years since His Excellency Lord Connemara visited Kurnool and though we are not unmindful of the fact that the question of the Dhone-Kurnool Railway has been receiving the consideration of the authorities, we would respectfully entreat Your Excellency's Government to make the railway an accomplished fact as early as practicable. If the promoters of the new branch railway do not begin the work of construction by the end of the year 1903, the time given to the promoters, as we



understand, we request either that the recent generous resolution of the Government of India regarding the grant of loans from Provincial revenues to district boards for such local railways may be given effect to with respect to Dhone-Kurnool Railway or the District Board of Kurnool be allowed to raise a loan in the public market which could be easily done, provided a slight alteration in the law is effected to the effect that investments in the shape of loans to the district boards would be among the authorized investments under the Trust Act. Your Excellency's Government will, of course, be best able to decide which course is better suited to the purpose. But all that we are anxious about and pray for at Your Excellency's hands is that Your Excellency's visit to Kurnool may be the means of giving to Kurnool the benefit of direct railway communication with as little delay as possible.

4. The next question to which we would respectfully invite Your Excellency's attention is the question of our water-supply. We feel bound to express our sense of gratitude to the Government for the introduction of a good system of water-supply which has vastly improved the health of Kurnool and we trust that the Kurnool malarial fever will be among the things of the past. However, we hope Your Excellency will not consider us prone to grumble when we bring it to Your Excellency's notice that the present system of water-supply is so costly and is pressing so heavily on the public that we have to request your Excellency's Government most



earnestly to consider ways and means to minimise the cost of water-supply. At present it costs annually over Rs. 10,000, besides another Rs. 5,000 on account of interest and the repayment of loan. But our revenue under the head of water-tax is only about Rs. 7,000. We are straining every nerve to meet the present financial condition by cutting short the expenditure and raising the revenue in all possible ways. For instance, the water-tax at present is 6 per cent. on the annual rental value of buildings and we have resolved to increase the same by 1 per cent. with the approval of Your Excellency's Government. As for any feasible and practicable scheme of water-supply which would be an improvement upon the present system, we must leave it to experts to deal with; but we beg leave to express our belief that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to direct an investigation into the question by a competent expert. Ways and means may not be found wanting for giving Kurnool good filtered water as at present but at much less cost. For instance, we would suggest the bringing in of water from a higher level to the settling tanks which would save us the enormous expense of pumping by means of an engine as at present. In this connection Your Excellency will not consider it inappropriate if we state that our financial condition is so bad that we do not know how to repay the Government Rs. 54,000, the balance of the debt due to the Government from the municipal council on account of the water works loan. And Your



Excellency's Government is not unaware of this situation of ours. After the fullest consideration of the question, we feel constrained to request Your Excellency's Government to remit this amount, the interest on which alone takes away from our revenues so much as Rs. 2,500, leaving us perpetually in a minus balance.

5. Only to one other question we shall refer with Your Excellency's permission before closing this address and that is the question of industrial improvement in which Your Excellency has been evincing such deep interest. The indigenous manufactures of the district such as weaving in carpets, lacquer work, etc., have been visibly declining and are badly in need of Your Excellency's sympathy and support. We would request Your Excellency to give whatever practical support Your Excellency's Government might deem fit, to these decaying indigenous industries. The local industries may be helped in various ways, but we would leave it to Your Excellency to decide which would be the most practicable and the most helpful.

6. Wishing Her Excellency Lady Amphill and Your Excellency health and happiness and according Your Excellency once more a cordial welcome.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,—The kind manner in which you have greeted me has added considerably to the pleasure I feel in visiting your town, and I thank you heartily for all that you have



done to bid me welcome. Even if Mr. Ramachandra Rao had not been able to make such excellent arrangements for my journey from Dhone, I should have made my way here somehow, as I was bent on coming to Kurnool.

But I fully agree with you that railway travelling has distinct advantages over any other form of locomotion. I know you have long desired and stood in need of a railway, and I am in the pleasant position of being able to assure you that there remain but few obstacles to the realisation of your wish. I cannot discreetly inform you of the present state of the negotiations with the promoters of the company, but I see good reason to hope that they will very soon be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Where there is the strongest desire on the part of all the authorities concerned to construct the railway, and there is no apparent difficulty about raising the necessary funds, there ought not to be much further delay. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company has long been most anxious to construct this branch, and your district board has not only displayed very commendable enterprise in this matter, but has also been most liberal in the terms it has offered. The Government are particularly desirous of having a railway for famine protective purposes, and the gentlemen who have been granted a concession to form a branch line company must, of course, be anxious to come to terms. There is a slight hitch in the negotiations which I had hoped to see removed before I came here, but it is not of a



nature to cause serious discouragement. If, however, it should unfortunately prove fatal to the present arrangement there are, as you point out, other possible means of financing the scheme. We need not speculate at present as to which of the alternative courses that you suggest would be the best, but you will, I am sure, rest content with my assurance that the Government will do all in their power to secure the execution of the scheme.

It is really pleasant to hear, for once in a way, from a municipal council, that it is blessed with a good water-supply, and the marked improvement in health in Kurnool is eminently gratifying to Government, who provided so large a proportion of the cost of your water system. But, unfortunately, you are not contented. You urge that the cost of the maintenance of the water-supply is too heavy and ask that the question of providing a supply at a less cost should be investigated by a professional expert. You further suggest that by bringing in water from a higher level to settling tanks the present expense of pumping by means of an engine would be saved.

In regard to this last suggestion I cannot make any comment, since you have not yet obtained the opinion of the Sanitary Engineer and the Sanitary Board or submitted any formal proposal to Government. I have, however, some observations to make on your statement that the present cost of maintenance is beyond your means, and on your request for relief. You say that the annual cost of working the scheme is over Rs. 10,000, besides another Rs. 5,000



on account of interest and repayment of loan. It seems to me that this is not quite a correct statement, as I find that in your budget estimates for 1901-1902 your average expenditure was put at Rs. 7,000. At that time your attention was called to certain recommendations made by the Sanitary Engineer by which the annual cost could be reduced. In sending up the municipal budget for 1903-1904 the Collector stated that his endeavours to reduce the cost had not proved effectual; but, even so, the increase of the cost of working from an average of Rs. 7,000 to one of Rs. 10,000 would seem to be due to the inclusion of certain sums Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 2,100 spent on extension of the work and special repairs to engines and fountains. These are, of course, not regularly recurring charges, and should not be included in the estimate of average annual expenditure. In these circumstances, and with the increase of 1 per cent. in the rate of water and drainage tax which you have decided on, I see no reason why you should not be able to meet the normal working charges and provide for the service of a loan without difficulty. If, however, you submit proposals for reducing the working charges by substituting a high level channel for the present costly system of pumping, they shall be duly considered and reported on by the Sanitary authorities.

There is a further request which you make in connection with your water works, namely, that the balance of the loan due to Government, amounting to Rs. 54,000, may be remitted, as you state that



you do not know how to repay it. I have no hesitation in informing you that this request cannot be granted. In the first place, I must point out that the Local Government have no power to remit loans without the sanction of the Government of India, and, in the second place, that there are not sufficient grounds for approaching the Government of India with such a request. The finances of your municipality have, no doubt, been unsatisfactory for some time past, but, so long as you have not exhausted your sources of revenue, the plea of inability to pay is not admissible until you have raised all your taxes to the maximum rate. You have no right to plead inability to pay since you have not yet arrived at that condition; but I am constrained to remind you further that Government have already contributed about three-fourths of the cost of the water works from Provincial funds, and that the rate-payers, who directly benefit by the works, have contributed only one-fourth of the cost, in other words, that you have enjoyed an exceptionally generous treatment, and such as it has rarely been possible to accord to any other municipality. Now if the balance of the loan were to be remitted, it would practically amount to this, that nearly the whole of the cost of your water works would fall on Provincial funds, and the general tax-payer would be made to pay for special benefits enjoyed by the inhabitants of Kurnool. This would not be just or right, or in accordance with the principles of equitable Government, and I therefore regret I



am unable to regard your request as quite reasonable or at all admissible.

Your final request is that Government should give support to the decaying industries of the district; but while you assert that there are various ways in which these industries could be helped, you have refrained from indicating them. In these circumstances I have consulted Mr. Chatterton, who is charged with the special duty of developing technical trades and industries in the Presidency, and from him I have received some useful information with regard to local industries in Kurnool. From an interesting note which he sent me I learn that carpet-weaving and lacquer industries are very insignificant in Kurnool, and that there is but little that can be done for them. The Census returns show that there are only 40 carpet-weavers in Kurnool, and as workers in lacquer are not mentioned at all, their number must also be very small. A great obstacle to the development of the carpet-weaving industry in this Presidency is the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of wool, and although attempts have been made in the School of Arts to revive the lacquer industry, they have not been successful, as there is no demand for the work. A more promising industry is that of handkerchief-weaving, which has recently been introduced into the district with some success. This is a step in the right direction, as all handkerchiefs are exported from the country, and the demand for them is in no way dependent upon local conditions.



Another trade, which is also more hopeful, is that of cotton carpet and rug making, in which I find that 178 men and 126 women are engaged in this district, or, roughly, one-third of the number doing this work in the Presidency. The trade has undoubtedly suffered very much owing to the bad seasons of the past few years, but it is possible that with better harvests it may revive. The Industrial Exhibition which is to be held in Madras in December will afford a good opportunity for advertising these cotton carpets, and I hope that the leading men of Kurnool will make every effort to arrange for a satisfactory exhibition, which will be particularly important in that it will be the result of public organisation and enterprise instead of under the direction of Government, and it will be a signal opportunity for people who have the desire and energy to help themselves. It is, in effect, self-help which is wanted to revive the languishing arts and industries of India, and there are, I am glad to see, signs that the people themselves are awakening to the necessity for more enterprise. It is impossible for this Government or any Government in the world to present artisans with a cut and dried scheme which will all at once revive their trade, improve their manufactures and provide them with a market. Industries are established by the combined efforts of many workers who invest their capital, whether of money or of brains and skill, in business. What is wanted in this country is pioneers, men who will not shrink from risk of failure, or who, it may be,



are content to fail so long as by their failure experience is gained and the work goes forward. Government can do but little to help except by aiding and encouraging exhibitions, as we are doing in the case of the forthcoming exhibition in Madras, and by helping artisans to turn out better work by educating them in industrial schools. We maintain a School of Arts and Industries at Madras, we give grants to recognised Industrial schools, and we offer scholarships to pupils in all Art and Industrial schools. We are anxious to take further steps for the development of technical education, and our action in this respect will depend on the orders which the Government of India may pass on the Report of the Committee on Industrial Education.

I hope that I have not detained you too long, and I thank you once more for your cordial welcome and your good wishes towards Lady Ampthill and myself.

THE MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Mahomed Khadir Navaz Khan Sahib, the Head-Quarter Deputy Collector, read the address of the Muhammadan Education Association. His Excellency's reply was a spirited and sympathetic one. The full texts of this address and reply were as follows :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Muhammadan Education Association, Kurnool, on behalf of our co-religionists here,



most respectfully beg to tender Your Excellency our cordial welcome to this ancient Mussalman town and to convey our feelings of profound loyalty and devotion to the Mighty British Throne, of which Your Excellency is the august representative.

2. We are aware that this district has none of the attractions for a tourist in the way of sight-seeing or amusement, and we are thankful to expect that Your Excellency's visit to it at this part of the year and at so much personal inconvenience is due entirely to a noble and conscientious desire to personally acquaint yourself with the conditions of this out-of-the-way and backward district.

3. We have no intention of troubling Your Excellency with any request on this occasion. We are well aware that, during the short time of Your Excellency's regime, you have made yourself acquainted with the backward condition of our race in the matter of education and employment in the public service. We are also well aware, as we have seen from the fact of Your Excellency's attending the Muhammadan Education Conference and meeting some of the wishes of that body, such as the re-organization of the Madrasa-i-azam and giving it spacious accommodation, that Your Excellency is earnestly solicitous to advance our race. No one who had the privilege of being present and hearing Your Lordship's words on the Conference Day, can fail to realize the sincere sympathy and genuine earnestness which pervaded Your Lordship's utterances. Of course, optimistic enthusiasts might



feel that they have not got all that they expected ; but, we are too well aware of the difficulties of the situation of an administration having to rule over different castes and creeds, and being tied down by rules and regulations to fall in with them. We only implore Your Excellency to generously continue the present course, kindly bearing in mind, that we your children are very much behind our Hindu brethren in the race of life, that this is due not so much to our neglect or indifference as to the neglect of the past generations, and to causes beyond our control, and that it is neither inequitable or unjust to push us in so far as it is possible to do so to bring us abreast of others in the race.

4. Again according to Your Excellency a cordial welcome and praying for Lady Ampthill's and Your Excellency's long life and happiness.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—It is a great pleasure to me to meet you on this occasion and I am sincerely obliged to you for your kind words of welcome. The assurance of your loyalty and devotion to the throne is not the less gratifying for the fact that they are unquestioned and amply demonstrated. Although sight-seeing forms a part—and a very pleasant part—of my journeys through the Presidency, it is not as a tourist or a sight-seer that I undertake them. If it were so, I should certainly avoid all other functions which make an official tour quite the most laborious and restless duty that a Governor has to



undertake. The object of my journeys is, as you rightly say, personally to acquaint myself with the condition of the country and the people, and these are no less interesting and important in Kurnool than around the beautiful temples of Tanjore and Madura or in tracts rendered prosperous by mighty works of engineering.

I am glad you are aware of my interest in the question of Muhammadan education. I say education, for the backward condition of your race to which you allude, is entirely a question of education. Now, I wish to tell you quite plainly that this is a matter in which effective reform and regeneration can only proceed from among yourselves. Government are doing all in their power to help on Muhammadans, and, so far as this district is concerned, I do not see how we could do more. Indeed, you yourselves do not suggest specifically any further assistance that you would like to receive at the hands of Government; but even if it lay in our power to spend more money on your education and to give your young men more posts in the public service, it would not alter the backward condition of your community unless you yourselves made a united and spontaneous effort to alter your habits of life and thought. You attribute your backwardness in the race of life to the neglect of past generations; that is to say, that you consider your progenitors had a duty towards you in the matter of education which they did not fulfil. If this is so, you have equally a duty towards your children from which



the neglect of your own fathers cannot absolve you. Are you fulfilling that duty? Are you doing your utmost to educate your sons and daughters and to impress upon them that idleness is unworthy and unbecoming in any station of life? Are you insisting with your teachers that, although religious education is of the first importance and the foundation of all good knowledge, secular education must go hand in hand with it? Are you taking full advantage of the opportunities that you have of sending your sons to school? Are you, in short, making such changes in your ways and thoughts as are necessitated by the progress and advancement of human society at large, or are you slumbering in the way of your forefathers, while all the rest of the world is pushing on?

You remind me that I was present at the Muhammadan Educational Conference at Madras. Well, the whole burden of the speeches made there and at other Muhammadan Conferences of which I have read the proceedings was that self-help alone can improve the position of Muhammadans in India. These speeches, mind you, were made by your own co-religionists and the leaders of your own community, and therefore I have no hesitation in accepting the opinion that it is lack of endeavour on your own part which is the cause of your misfortunes. I can only exhort you to follow the advice of your own leaders and brace yourselves up for great endeavours on new lines. It is not owing to any special help or favour from Government that your Hindu brethren



have got so far ahead of you in the race of life, but owing to their own energy and enterprise; nor could any special favour from Government enable you to make up your lost ground. The panacea for your troubles, which is invariably suggested to me by your people, is that a larger number of appointments in the public service should be given to Muhammadans. Now, surely you must see that even if there were 10 times the present number of Muhammadans in the public service it would not help your community. They would form but the tiniest fraction of the whole Muhammadan population, and the number of their brethren whom they could support in idleness would also be a minute proportion of the community. But even supposing a great number of your people could live on the salaries of public officials, would that tend to the moral and material advancement of your community? Would it not rather be even more demoralising and destructive of enterprise than under present circumstances? No, the future rests entirely with yourselves. You have used the metaphor of the race course, so let me remind you that a race is never lost until it is won, and that pluck and determination often bring to the very front the runner who has got behind at the start; and in this race of life to which you allude there are prizes for all who run well, whether they be first or last. It is only the sluggish and faint hearted who will not run at all, who get nothing. Therefore, I say, take courage and cease to be despondent. It is no impossible thing for you to



make up your lost ground and once more run abreast of your Hindu brethren, if only you set about it with courage and energy. The Government will always give you all the help in their power, provided you prove yourselves worthy of it, and provided that fair and equal treatment is meted out to all classes.

I have replied as far as I am able to the very general terms of your address, and now I shall turn for a moment to a particular matter which has caused me some little disappointment. Your association is styled the "Muhammadan Education Association," and I therefore presume it exists for promoting education among your co-religionists. I might reasonably have expected that you should have told me something about the objects of your association and the work it has done, but, unfortunately, you have omitted to do so. It would have interested me considerably to have had this information and I should have welcomed an opportunity of congratulating you on the good work achieved and of offering you encouragement in the aims which you set before yourselves. I shall make it my business to ascertain privately that which has not been publicly related to me, and I hope I have said enough to convince you that you have my fullest sympathy in any endeavours you may be making for improving the education of your own people. You ought not to lack official encouragement and advice, for Muhammadans are well represented in the District staff. There are two Deputy



Collectors, one Tahsildar, two Magistrates and several other officials in this district who are Muhammadans. I hope these gentlemen are all keenly interested in your association and doing as much as lies in their power to further its objects. Once more, gentlemen, I thank you for your address and I cordially reciprocate the personal good wishes which you have been good enough to express.

As an instance of his active sympathy with Muhammadan education, His Excellency gave to the Kurnool Muhammadan Education Association a donation of Rs. 150.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

His Excellency, accompanied by the Collector, then walked over to the adjoining hall, where had been brought together a varied collection of local manufactures and mineral produce. There were woollen blankets from Nandikotkur and cotton carpets of local manufacture, they being the best specimens of their kind. Into one of the carpets was woven the words of greeting "Welcome to His Excellency Lord Ampthill." There were also fine exhibits of lacquer work in which are engaged a number of people in the district. There were among these exhibits, trays, teapoys, chairs, etc. There were also interesting specimens of picture-painting on tanned leather. Amongst mineral ores there were samples of marble from Johorapuram,



where they were found in plenty when the Cuddapah-Kurnool Canal was dug years ago. There were specimens of mica ore from Ramallakot taluk; copper ore, iron ore and lead ore from Markapur taluk; coal from Banganapalle; and specimens of magnetic and sand stones. In the armoury, containing an interesting and quaint collection, were exhibited several old iron weapons which for cleverness of workmanship have few equals in any other part of the Presidency. There were a *Katah* and a sword which are said to have been used by the Muhammadan warriors in the battle of Tamedpalle in 1790. There was also an old sword used by the Nawab of Banganapalle in an expedition to aid the English against Baji Rao, the Mahratta Peshwa, in 1818. Perhaps the most curious of the exhibits were two grains of rice on which was written in very minute characters in English, the full name and title of Lord Amphill. On one grain was written "H.E. Lord Amphill, G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras," and on the second was written "The Right Honourable Arthur Oliver Villiers, Baron Amphill, G.C.I.E." These were the workmanship of Chinna Subbanna Chetty of Nandyal. There were samples of excellent silk fabrics manufactured for the use of Indian ladies, which attracted the particular attention of His Excellency. His Excellency made several purchases from the exhibits and exhorted the leading men of the district to contribute their best to the Madras Industrial Exhibition in December next. After spending fully an hour in inspecting the



exhibits His Excellency drove to the Collector's bungalow.

A GARDEN PARTY.

At 5 in the evening His Excellency and party attended a garden party given in their honour by the Nawab of Banganapalle. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather a goodly number of guests were present in response to the invitation.

VISIT TO A VILLAGE.

1st August.—Early in the morning to-day a “surprise” visit was paid to a typical village about 5 miles from Kurnool. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. L. M. Wynch, Captain Thomson, and Mr. Ramachandra Rao, the Collector. The village, the name of which is Peddapad, was reached at about 8 o'clock. Here His Excellency was met by ryots and taken through the streets to the village watch tower, situated on the western boundary of the village. This is a relic of the turbulent times during which the village was overrun by Mahratta marauders and Pindari dacoits. The villagers used to post a sentinel on the top of this bastion to watch the approach of any gangs invading their village, and on receipt of due warning they used to put their women into the room below the bastion, and fight their enemies. From the top of the bastion a clear view of the extensive black cotton fields spreading for miles and miles on all sides was obtained.



His Excellency saw the village temple of Hanuman near which was the village pial school, where the children of the ryots were yelling at the top of their voices the day's lessons set them by the village schoolmaster. His Excellency went into the village reddy's house and was shown where the cattle were tied and where the inmates slept at night time. Emerging out of the village, His Excellency halted under a *pipul* tree where were assembled the whole village, consisting of ryots and their children.

His Excellency called out the village reddy and karnam and made enquiries as to the nature of the crops they had had during the last two years and the season prospects in the present year. He next asked the village reddy to pick out some very small pattadars in the village. In response to this there came out of the crowd a typical ryot who said he owned 8 acres of dry land for which he paid an assessment of Rs. 5. Asked if he knew the survey number of his fields, he said he did not know what was meant by survey number. The next man who was called was also a small ryot who paid an assessment of Rs. 9. He too did not know what was meant by survey number and informed His Excellency that his patta was with the village karnam. The village reddy submitted that the pattas were just being distributed to the ryots. Another ryot, who paid a small assessment of Rs. 4, also represented that his patta had been taken from him by the karnam at the time of jamabandi. It had not been



returned to him as he did not ask the Karnam for the same. Timma Reddy was one of the richest ryots in the village owning as many as 120 acres, for which he paid a total assessment of Rs. 160. He said he had a special grievance to represent, namely, that a patta had not been issued in his name for a well which he had sunk on poramboke land about eight years ago. He had been applying for the issue of a patta from time to time during these eight years, but had not been yet granted the same. The Collector elicited from the ryot that he had not brought the matter to his notice during the last jamabandi. Enquiries would have to be made before the patta was issued, to see whether the village community would not be put to inconvenience by the patta being granted to him. His Excellency informed the ryot that the Collector would do the needful in the matter.

The ryots then represented to His Excellency that a great want in the village was a latrine, owing to the absence of which their womenkind were put to great inconvenience. The Collector said that villagers did not generally use close latrines, but if there was a general desire for such it could be provided. His Excellency advised the villagers to apply to the Tahsildar and the taluk board for help in this particular.

The next request preferred by the villagers was for the renovation of their drinking water well, which had gone into ruins. They suffered very much for want of such a well in close proximity to



the village. His Excellency directed them again to communicate with the local authorities on the subject. The last request they had to prefer was that they might be allowed free permits to cut wood in reserve forests for agricultural purposes. Though they had no reserve of any kind near their village they proposed to go to hills about ten miles from the village to cut the required wood. His Excellency regretted that their request could not be complied with. If such a concession were allowed to them, others would apply for a similar concession and the result would be that there would be no more forest. Their children and their children's children would suffer for this. The object of Forest rules and regulations was to preserve the forests for the agricultural population and their posterity. In other places where people had been allowed to cut grass and to graze their goats in reserve forest the latter became quite denuded.

His Excellency in taking leave of the villagers assured them of his sympathy for their welfare and hoped that they would flourish, an assurance which the villagers received with great satisfaction.

During His Excellency's visit to this village the ryots of a neighbouring village, Konthalapad, presented him with a typewritten petition praying that they might be allowed to enjoy free the bed of their village tank which had been abandoned by Government. These men, during the last two years, had converted the tank bed into lands and were cultivating them. Recently the Government had passed



orders that tank beds of abandoned tanks should be sold by public auction. It was against this order that they were appealing to His Excellency.

His Excellency received the petition and promised to go through its contents and refer it to the District authorities for consideration and disposal. The party then drove back to Kurnool, reaching it at 9-30 A.M.

THE KURNOOL HIGH SCHOOL.

This evening His Excellency presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the local Municipal High school. His Excellency, accompanied by the Collector, arrived at the institution on two richly-caparisoned elephants, and the procession was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. In the course of the proceedings His Excellency made the following speech :—

GENTLEMEN,—I see that the concluding item in your programme is “Remarks by His Excellency,” in other words, that you expect me to make a speech. In this you are just as bad as all the other institutions which I visit, for they all exact toll from me in this way. I suppose that I have no right to complain as it is one of the regular penalties of my position to be obliged to make speeches on every subject and on every occasion, and even if I did wish to complain I should have some difficulty in getting a higher authority to listen to my “grievance.” You see therefore that even Governors have grievances which they cannot get redressed,



but I am not going to press mine on this occasion as I have several reasons for being obliged to you and for being quite ready to make you a speech. In the first place you have only put me down for "remarks" instead of for the more formidable effort of an "address" or a "speech." I think that this is very considerate of you as it has absolved me from the necessity of serious thought at a time when I have not a moment to myself and I can feel that you will not be disappointed if I do only say a few simple words. In the second place you have entertained me in such a pleasing manner that I should be very ungracious if I did not thank you all publicly and formally. For these reasons I do not really feel it to be a grievance on this occasion to be obliged to figure as one of the performers rather than to play the more congenial part of a mere spectator.

Let me say, then, that it is always a pleasure to me to see an assemblage of schoolboys or students and an interest to hear about the condition and progress of their school or college. To distribute the prizes at a gathering such as this is also a genuine pleasure to me, and I am much obliged to the municipality and your headmaster for having accorded me the privilege on this occasion. Let me also compliment those who have delivered such good recitations this afternoon and thus enabled me to hear how well they are learning English and elocution. This school has existed for 43 years under several different names, and for 17 years it has been under municipal management with



considerable financial assistance from Government. I trust that the gentlemen who are concerned in the management of the school, will pardon me if I do not follow the headmaster into various questions which he has raised in his report. Until he read his report, I had heard nothing about those matters and no copy of that report was submitted to me for perusal beforehand. You will, therefore, readily understand that it is impossible for me to make any comment on the matters, some of which are decidedly controversial. I have read the reports on the school for the past five years and I am glad to see that they have been satisfactory. Where defects were pointed out by the inspecting authorities they have been promptly attended to and there has been on the whole a distinct improvement. The results in the public examinations have not been as good as could be desired, the attendance might well have been better and progress has not been steady; but ups and downs must be expected, and I am glad to note that the tone, discipline and manners of the school are pronounced good, and that I may fairly compliment the staff on their efficiency and on the working of the school. I should particularly like to compliment them on the prompt manner in which they complied with one particular suggestion made by the Inspector of Schools and showed excellent results in drawing taught by each class master.

I congratulate the boys who have won prizes but I hope that they will not become unduly elated or over-confident on account of their success. They



should remember that even in these healthy competitions there is the element of luck which is never absent from any human concern. There are probably other boys as good as they, who were not fortunate to be among the first and so they should be modest in their success and not despise those whom they have outstripped on this occasion. To those who have not won prizes I would say do not be disheartened but try again. There are few things which cannot be achieved by patience and perseverance and what you lack in genius you can often make up by hard work.

The object of prizes is not so much to mark out one boy as superior to his fellows as to provide an incentive to hard work and emulation on the part of all. And I hope that you will all remember that your school years are precious years of your life and that if you waste your time now you will never be able to repair the neglect later on. On the other hand, if you spend your time well now, take pains to learn and give your best attention to instruction, you will never regret it. Everything will come easier to you in later life if you take full advantage of your present education, for if the house is to be strong, stable and lofty, it is necessary that there should be ~~no~~ weak part in the foundations. And beware of thinking anything unworthy of your best attention and fullest efforts, for it is not so much that which you learn, but the way in which you learn it which will be of profit to you in after life. These are all trite maxims and you have no doubt heard



all before, but there is no good advice which is not as old as the hills or which is not worthy of constant repetition. When I talk to boys and young men I give them the advice which was given to me in my student days and which I have since found to have been sound and useful and you will find as you grow up that it is difficult to improve upon the general maxims of your parents and preceptors.

I hope that you will all do credit to your school and to yourselves both now and later on when you have to make your way in the world and I heartily wish good fortune to you and to the Kurnool Municipal High school.

The Municipal Chairman then garlanded His Excellency and after proposing a hearty vote of thanks to him called for three cheers for His Excellency, which was enthusiastically given.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL.

His Excellency then walked up to the site, opposite to the Municipal High school, of the building proposed to be erected for the Training school. On His Excellency taking his seat, the following address was presented to him by the headmaster of the Normal school, giving a history of the school :

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—The Normal school located at present in the town has been in existence in this district for the last 24 years. At present 25 teachers are being trained in this institution for the primary grade certificate and the



total number trained up to date from the time of its starting amounts nearly to 600. Education in the district is very backward and the advantages of sending out so many trained men cannot be over-estimated. At present barely a fourth of the total number of teachers in the district are trained.

2. From the time of its establishment, the school has been suffering very much for want of a proper building which is all the more necessary for a Training school, where the pupil teachers ought to learn by the eye what requisites are necessary for a model school. Government has been pleased to sanction the construction of a new building. The site selected is a healthy one and permits instruction being given in agriculture, if such a course be introduced.

3. I beg to avail myself of this opportunity of Your Excellency's visit to the town to request that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to lay the foundation stone of the building to be erected on this site, with an earnest prayer that from the building erected under such auspices teachers may be turned out of sufficient quantity and quality as to henceforward materially advance the general education of the masses—a subject in which Your Excellency has always evinced great interest and which doubtless Your Excellency will further promote by giving encouragements to this institution which can from this day be reckoned as having entered into a fresh era of long usefulness to the district.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I am exceedingly glad that my visit to Kurnool should be associated with the commencement of the building of a new Training school for teachers, for there are few things which are more urgently needed in this district. Kurnool, as you yourselves tell me, is very backward in the matter of primary education, and it is certain that no advance in material prosperity can be expected until this defect has been removed. Our first care, then, must be to try and improve the education of the masses, and this can only be effected by means of competent teachers.

It is on this account and because such a small proportion of the teachers in the district are trained at present that Government have provided the funds for the erection of a new and more adequate school. It is a coincidence which is altogether agreeable to me that the building can be commenced during my visit to this town, and it will be a great pleasure to me to lay the foundation stone of the new home of the school. I hope that when the drawback of bad quarters has been removed, other necessary improvements will follow and that the school which has done good work for the district during the past 25 years will be able to show still better results and turn out teachers sufficient not only in quantity, but also in quality to meet the urgent needs of Kurnool.

It is only in recent years that it has been recognised all over the world that teaching is a science



and an art which requires to be studied as deeply and learnt as thoroughly as any other branch of human knowledge, and I think I am right in saying that it is only the present generation which has begun to understand the full importance in the social system and the high mission in the world of the teacher. Although I am deeply interested in educational matters, and I think I am able to appreciate their importance, I do not pretend to any expert knowledge and I shall therefore not attempt to discourse upon the training and duties of teachers. All that I shall say to those who are at present undergoing training in this school is that they should never forget that their duties extend beyond the class-room and that they have not only to impart knowledge but also to form character. There is, I verily believe, no limit to the power for good which belongs to the teachers of this country, alike to those who are engaged among the well-to-do in the highest branches of education and to those who pursue the humbler duty of imparting elementary instruction to the poor and needy. I hope that this fact will be duly impressed upon those who are trained in this school and that they themselves will bear in mind throughout their professional careers that they have each and all of them the constant opportunity of doing something to advance the well-being of their fellowmen.

I shall now lay the foundation stone with a sincere wish that the building which is to arise from it will send forth a constant stream of earnest and



competent men and women who will do much to improve the condition of this little-favoured district.

His Excellency was then photographed, standing by the foundation stone.

The party then drove to the place where a pleasant programme of entertainments had been prepared by the public of Kurnool. The first item was a picturesque *Kolattam* dance in which a bevy of eight fair little girls, daughters of prominent native officials of the district, took part. This was succeeded by a performance on the *Veena* by a local musician. Next appeared on the scene the well-known Tanjore buffoon, Srinivasa Row, whose inimitable imitations of the chirpings of birds, etc., the puffings of the steam locomotive engine, the renderings of Congress speeches, and other items of buffoonery raised loud peals of laughter from the audience. There was then a striking and pleasing display of fireworks, to witness which enormous crowds had collected all round the compound. There was a local Band in attendance, which played pieces at intervals. The public of Kurnool must be congratulated on the success of the entertainment which was very much favoured by fine weather, the two previous evenings here having been most disappointingly wet.

After dinner at the Collector's bungalow, the party left for Nandyal in house boats by the Cuddapah-Kurnool Canal. The Collector, the District Superintendent of Police, the Executive Engineer



Mr. Gopalakrishna Iyer, and the Canal Deputy Collector Mr. K. Vijayaragavachariar, accompanied the party.

EN ROUTE TO NANDYAL.

IN BOATS, 3rd Aug.—Before leaving the canal wharf at Kurnool, His Excellency, with his usual kindness and consideration, presented—as a souvenir of his visit and in token of his appreciation of the services they had rendered to make his stay at Kurnool the success that it was—Mr. Khadar Navaz Khan Sahib, General Charge Deputy Collector, with a topaz watch-pendant and Mr. P. Duraiswami Iyengar, the Treasury Deputy Collector, and elected Chairman of the Kurnool Municipal Council and Secretary to the Local Exhibition, with a gold pen and pencil case.

The procession of boats in which His Excellency and party travelled to Nandyal consisted of nine capacious house-boats and one cargo boat, and moved in thorough order, to ensure which the Collector had taken great pains and issued strict orders. The boats were drawn by bullocks assisted by enthusiastic villagers. As the two nights passed in boats were cloudy torches had to be carried by the side of each boat on the canal bund, and presented a weird spectacle. The party had breakfast, tiffin and dinner in the “dinner boat,” which had been specially fitted up for the trip, Mr. Dorman of Messrs. Spencer & Co., who occupied one of the boats, looking to the comfort of the party on behalf of the Collector.



After dinner yesterday, at about 10 p.m., His Excellency reached Kambalapalle, where a deputation of the ryots of Velgode and certain other adjoining villages had assembled in large numbers to present him with a petition. A tastefully decorated pandal had been put up on the tank bund near the village.

His Excellency asked the deputation if they wanted to read the petition, a copy of which had been sent to him. The spokesman then came forward and repeated from memory the contents of the Telugu original he had in his hand. He was so eloquent, and his tone and manner were so business-like that His Excellency seemed to suspect that the man was either a Vakil or a non-ryot who had nothing to do personally with the affairs of which he had come to speak. Moreover, the petition from which he appeared to read was somewhat different from the one which His Excellency had seen before, and he therefore asked the spokesman to say who it was who had drawn up the other petition and whether both were really the same. To this the answer was elicited that the petitions were drawn up by the ryots themselves, and that one point mentioned in the other petition was omitted from the one that he was reading from. The spokesman did not raise the points one by one, each under a separate head, but jumbled them all together, reading or repeating in one continuous and breathless drawl, with the result that it was impossible for anybody to follow him. His Excellency had therefore to give



the deputation a general reply covering most of the points mentioned.

The spokesman, to take him in the order in which he mentioned the ryots' grievances, first observed that they had 16,600 cattle in their villages and that though they had originally 10,000 acres of unreserved land on which to graze their cattle, the extent of such land had gradually been swallowed up by the *terai* reserve, with the result that at present they had no proper grazing ground in their villages. Their prayer therefore was that the original 10,000 acres should be thrown out of the reserve and set apart for grazing purposes.

Their next complaint was about grazing fees, which were four annas for a cow or a cow-calf, and eight annas for a buffalo or buffalo-calf. Even plough cattle were charged grazing fees, and what they requested was that plough cattle and calves might be allowed to graze free.

The spokesman represented that whereas what they wanted were trees of the first, second and third classes, or classified trees, for domestic and agricultural purposes, they were only allowed to cut "unclassified" trees for which they had no use whatever and which they did not therefore require. Their prayer therefore was that they might be permitted to cut trees of all classes from unreserved forests.

Their next representation was against the close proximity of the forest boundary to their villages and cultivated lands. They said that when the



Hon'ble Mr. Sim was their District Forest-officer he understood their difficulties, and, sympathising with them, had left a sufficient margin of grazing land for the use of the village before marking out the boundary line of the reserved forests; but subsequently the margin had been completely wiped out by its inclusion within the *terai* line. The deputation therefore prayed that the land which was subsequently included in the reserve might be thrown out of it and Mr. Sim's line as originally fixed reverted to.

They next referred to an irrigation project known as the "Velgode project," now under investigation, and prayed that it might be sanctioned, as in that case the ryots would be able to convert all the lands now classed as *terai* lands into lands fit for cultivation.

Goat-grazing in reserved forests was the subject of the next complaint. They said that formerly mixed flocks of sheep and goats had been allowed to graze in reserved forests, but now no goats were permitted under any circumstances to enter them. It was prayed therefore that the rule might be relaxed so as to admit of goats grazing in such forests.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency made a comprehensive reply dealing with almost all the points raised. He began by observing that the petition presented was a very foolish and ill-considered one. They practically asked that all the forest in the district should be disafforested, and he wanted to know whether they



were right in sending up to him a petition such as that.

To this the spokesman replied that what the ryots intended was that they should be allowed to cut trees in the reserved forests on permits, and not that the reserves should be thrown open.

His Excellency remarked that the request in the petition was for throwing forests out of reserve, and then proceeded to tell them the uses and advantage of reserving forests. He pointed out to them that forests were for the good of all people for all time, and that it would be wrong on his part if he allowed the forests to be destroyed in the interests of a few people who might profit by it for a short time. There were many reasons for preserving forests, and their preservation was more necessary in India than in any other country, because forest produce was very much wanted in an agricultural country like this and agriculturists should have timber for their houses, implements, fences, and many other purposes. If people were allowed free entry into the forests, they might make some temporary profit, but the forests would surely be destroyed and the children of these people would have nothing left them.

As regards goat browsing, he observed that they all probably knew by experience what generally happened when goats were allowed to graze in the forests—in such cases, the forest-clad hills were turned into a sheet of bare rock. It was not true, as far as he knew, that there was no grazing ground for the goats outside the forests. There was enough



grazing ground for as many goats as it was good for the villagers to have. It was not a good thing for an agricultural population like themselves to have too many goats. Moreover, the rearing of goats being more a lucrative and commercial occupation than an agricultural one, it was but right that those who reared goats should pay for the advantage that the goat owners obtained for them from the forests.

Mr. Ramachendra Row, the Acting Collector, pointed out in this connection that out of the 20,000 acres of poramboke or unoccupied land in the Velgode village, only half, or 10,000 acres, were included in the reserve, thus affording ample grazing ground for all the goats in the village, of which there were only 386 there.

The spokesman contradicted the Collector's statement of figures and said that there were only 5,000 acres of unreserved land in his village as shown in the karnam's registers.

The Collector replied that he also took his figures from the karnam's books, which he then had in his hand.

Passing on to the next point, His Excellency asked of Mr. K. Vijayaraghava Chariar, the Special Canal Deputy Collector, if the Velgode project in any way affected the deputation, and was answered in the affirmative. Thereupon His Excellency informed the deputation that though the project had not been mentioned in the petition sent up to him, it was now under consideration and, if it should be found to be a good project, it would be carried out.



But many more enquiries had yet to be made before the project could be decided upon.

Having heard that Velgode furnished the largest number of offenders against the Forest laws in the district, His Excellency advised the deputation to use their influence to put a stop to such offences, and told them that it was of no use their coming to him with forest grievances and asking for concessions in regard to Forest laws. It was the duty of the people to assist Government to preserve what was virtually a property intended for the enjoyment of all and to prevent forest trespass by people living amongst themselves in order that such common property might be preserved for the enjoyment of all in perpetuity.

In connection with the proposed Velgode project, the deputation had asked that the project should pass through the reserved forests, as at present aligned, and that the *terai* lands should be thrown out of reserve, and the Collector remarked that the request would be complied with in the natural course of things. He had already received an application for the disafforestation of such lands in Bollavaram, and he was keeping it on one side pending final decision in regard to the Velgode project, and he repeated that the request of the deputation would be complied with in the ordinary course of things.

His Excellency then desired the deputation to withdraw, but the spokesman asked for a reply to the representation on the matter of free grazing for



plough cattle and young calves. His Excellency replied that that matter was covered by the rules which had been drawn up after the fullest consideration and with due regard to the interests of the ryots and that no exception could be made in favour of the deputation.

Mr. Ramachendra Row, the Acting Collector, added that, under the rules, suckling calves, not more than a year old, could graze free of charge. The spokesman, however, remarked that in actual practice such was not the case and complained that suckling calves more than three months old were charged grazing fees. Thereupon the Collector told him that if breaches of the rules by the Forest subordinates were brought to his notice he would be glad to give the people the remedy they desired. The spokesman continued that the plough cattle that worked hard for 365 days in the year were not allowed to graze free in the forests and said that three years ago no such fees had been charged.

His Excellency told the man not to go over the same ground again and again, and pointed out that if Forest subordinates did not act in accordance with the rules, the ryots had only to complain to the district authorities, and remarked that he had heard that several complaints, which the people had made against the Forest subordinates, were proved to be quite groundless. The deputation had told him in the petition that cattle were generally impounded when the owner thereof possessed permits but had left them at home; but the Collector



told him that there had been only two such cases in the district.

The spokesman then requested a reply to the representation about their being allowed to cut wood from classified trees in unreserved lands.

His Excellency said that this point was covered by the remarks which he had already made them, and then asked the deputation to withdraw. They were very unwilling to do so and their spokesman would have gone on talking, had not His Excellency risen from his seat and left the pandal for his boat. On his way back to the boat, the Governor made enquiries of the Tahsildar and learnt that the loquacious spokesman was formerly a taluk peon. In the rush which followed His Excellency's departure from the pandal an old man followed by a younger ryot emerged from the crowd and handed two petitions to Mr. Wynch, the Private Secretary, who took them and told the men in Telugu that there was no time then to look into them or show them to His Excellency, but that he would do so later and send them an answer in writing.

The journey was resumed at 11-30 P.M., and as the boats had to pass a large number of locks, they were sent through in batches of two, and it was not till about 5 o'clock to-day, the 3rd August, that the last batch passed the last of the locks on this journey which was in every way the most pleasant part of the tour in the Kurnool district. No small credit is due to Mr. Ramachendra Row, the Acting Collector, for the splendid way in which he had

organised the canal journey and the perfect order that prevailed in the whole arrangements.

While His Excellency's boat was near the 15th lock, adjoining the village of Santhajatur, about 13 miles up the canal from Nandyal, the ryots in the villages close by presented him with a petition asking for certain concessions in regard to the Forest rules, very similar to those asked for by the Velgode villagers, and requesting early sanction to the carrying out of the Velgode project. The former request His Excellency refused to entertain, but as regards the latter he told the petitioners that the project was under investigation.

THE VELGODE PROJECT.

This project, which the deputations at Kambalapalli and Santhajatur referred to, has now been some time under investigation and is intended to irrigate the light red, sandy and loamy soils in parts of Nandikotkur and Sirvél taluks of the Kurnool district. Three proposals have been put forward. The original idea was to dig a channel 21 miles long taking off from the 75th mile of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and ending in the Brahmala tank at Narayanapuram in the Nandyal taluk. This would irrigate 6,000 acres and would cost about Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The second proposal, which was that the same channel should be extended 31 miles further on, ending in the Rangareddi tank at Rudravaram in the Sirvél taluk of the same



district, was to have irrigated about 30,000 acres and to cost about Rs. 6 lakhs. Thus for a little over half the cost of the first project the channel, according to the second scheme, would irrigate five times the extent of the land irrigable under the first scheme. The second scheme was therefore in greater favour for some time, when a third scheme, which is in effect but the second scheme revised, has since been devised in order to obviate certain engineering difficulties that arose in the second proposal, involving an expenditure of half a lakh of rupees more than on the second. The alignment is exactly the same as under the earlier project, and the channel would irrigate almost the same extent of land; but the distinguishing feature of the last scheme is that the channel from the 8th to the 16th mile is to be converted into a reservoir, 20 feet deep when full, with a water-spread of about 5 square miles and capable of holding a month's supply as its own capacity, irrespective of the supply in the channel above and beyond it and possessing in addition a catchment area of 100 square miles.

The third scheme, or the second scheme revised, with an independent reservoir to add to its attraction, seems to be now in greater favour than either of the other two, and considering that the land in the tract which would be commanded by the proposed channel throughout the 52 miles of its length is best fitted for wet cultivation, but which for want of water is now cultivated with only dry



crops, it is hoped that this Velgode project will become an accomplished fact in the near future.

There are also certain other facts from the point of view of revenue administration which give some striking proofs of the utility of the scheme. For instance, under the Public Works estimates the irrigable area under the second scheme of 21 miles without the reservoir has been put down at 6,000 acres. The channel for the same 21 miles, but with the reservoir as under the revised or third scheme, is calculated to cost about Rs. 3½ lakhs and must, with the additional advantage of the reservoir, naturally irrigate more than 6,000 acres. Mr. K. Vijayaraghava Chariar, the Special Deputy Collector in charge of the Cuddapah-Kurnool Canal, has secured written promises in the shape of agreements from the ryots that they would irrigate about 9,000 acres of land from the 21 miles of channel with the reservoir under the third project; but, taking all contingencies into account, he anticipates that water will assuredly be taken for not less than 5,000 acres, which at Rs. 4 per acre water rate must bring in a revenue of Rs. 20,000 per annum. This would mean an interest of about 6 per cent. on the proposed outlay of Rs. 3½ lakhs of rupees. To this must be added the facts that during the past six years remission had to be granted on three occasions to the extent of about Rs. 12,000 to the villages which will be directly benefited by the Velgode project and that to this amount another sum of about Rs. 3,000 should be added for



water-rate for *tirvaijasti* cultivation, on account of which no remissions are granted. These two items, amounting to about Rs. 15,000, or an average of Rs. 2,500 a year, may also be reasonably taken as so much revenue accruing to Government, and would thus go towards raising the rate of interest which may be expected from the outlay on the Velgode project, from 6 to 7 per cent. These facts have been adduced simply to emphasise the importance and utility of a project which bids fair to be so profitable to the ryots and Government alike.

ARRIVAL AT NANDYAL.

After spending 41 hours on the Cuddapah-Kurnool Canal His Excellency arrived at the Nandyal wharf at 5-15 p.m., his boat being drawn for a few miles of the last stage by the ryots of villages on the banks of the canal. His Excellency was received by Mr. J. W. Hughes, I.C.S., the Head Assistant Collector and Municipal Chairman, and conducted to the Public Works Department rest-house on the canal bank. Here the party had tea and then drove into Nandyal two hours later than the time laid down in the official programme, the late arrival being the result of late starting at Kurnool on Saturday night.

THE MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

The first place His Excellency drove to was the Municipal hospital, located in a miserable building which His Excellency described as the worst he had

ever seen. Here he was received by Dr. Gonsalvez, the Acting District Medical and Sanitary officer, and shown round the wards, which are in thatched sheds. After seeing what little there was in it to see, His Excellency left a record of his impression in the Visitors' Book as follows:—"The need for the new hospital, of which I am to lay the foundation stone this afternoon, is very evident. The present hospital is worse than any I have yet seen."

THE NANDYAL MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S ADDRESS.

From the hospital he drove to the taluk cutcherry, where the Municipal Councillors of Nandyal were assembled with an address of welcome. Here he was received by the Chairman and members and conducted to a seat on the dais. Mr. Hughes read the address which was presented to His Excellency in a lacquer box and which ran as follows:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned Councillors of the Nandyal Municipality, beg leave to congratulate ourselves on the opportunity thus afforded us of according to you a most respectful and cordial welcome to Nandyal.

2. Our municipality was constituted so lately as October 1899, and is yet therefore in its infant stage struggling into a vigorous and a healthy existence and the town requires very many improvements in the matters of sanitation, water-supply, road making, construction of drains, etc.; but the funds at



our disposal are extremely limited and the effecting of the improvements will be a work which will take years of patient toil.

3. The town of Nandyal is notorious on account of its unhealthiness—the unfortunate inhabitants are stricken with malaria—the site of the town has long ago been condemned and proposals have, from time to time, been brought forward for the formation of a new town. But the town's people have met the matter with entire indifference. However the council has now under consideration a project of acquiring a site near the railway station which would very probably be used by officials and merchants. It would be a matter of great difficulty to persuade the ryots to leave the present site. It would seem that the best place to provide extended site for their accommodation would be on the north over the river. But the provision of such a site is out of the question on account of want of funds, unless Government should think the matter of sufficient importance to justify financial assistance.

4. It has been proposed to construct a new hospital in a good and healthy site and the council has promised to contribute Rs. 10,000, a sum which it can ill afford. The hospital should prove a boon to the district.

5. Another subject which we beg to bring to the notice of Your Excellency is that it has been recommended that wet cultivation around the town should be prohibited, but this involves large expenditure



and it would seem that the only thing that can be done is to prohibit any extension of the present wet cultivation. The matter is under consideration.

6. Again there is no proper drainage system in Nandyal and the provision of such is an urgent necessity.

7. And lastly the public of Nandyal feel the want of a good water-supply. The Kunderu and the tanks are far away from the town, the Madduluru water is contaminated and the tanks being fed by the canal have been on more occasions than one condemned. In view of these considerations the public of Nandyal, during the occasion of Your Excellency's predecessor's visit to this place, urged the importance of getting the water-supply required for the town by means of pipes from the pure and perennial fountain near the Mahanandi, which is only seven or eight miles from the town. The introduction of its water into the town for drinking purposes is calculated to improve the public health and to defeat malaria.

8. Our financial difficulties are enhanced by the fact that though plague has, fortunately, not as yet attacked the town, we have to face the probability that it will be necessary each year for us to spend a considerable amount in precautionary measures. Last year we had to spend a large sum.

9. We beg leave to apologize for bringing to Your Excellency's notice our somewhat long list of deficiencies and our projects to meet them—projects



which can only be brought to completion if financial assistance were afforded since in the present state of the finances the council can do little more than attend modestly to the improvements of the roads, the sanitation, the provision of increased staff for cleaning the place and the provision of latrines.

10. In conclusion we fervently hope that Your Excellency may enjoy long life and prosperity and a distinguished career among the statesmen of the Empire.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE NANDYAL MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
—You are good enough to say that it is a pleasure to you to welcome me to Nandyal, and let me tell you first how very sorry I am to have kept you waiting so long. I am afraid it has been of great inconvenience to you. But it is no fault of ours, we had been pressing on our journey as fast as we could, and we could not have waited even for the excellent tiffin which the Collector had provided for us in the boat, in order that we might not waste any of our time. We have done our best to reach here in time; but amongst other things we had very strong and heavy winds against us, which we could not help. Therefore I hope I have not inconvenienced you too much. I assure you that I am equally glad of this opportunity of meeting you and hearing about your concerns.

I gather from the address which you have just read, and for which I thank you, that your young



municipality is confronted with a number of difficult problems in the solution of which you are hampered by the slenderness of your means. While I sympathise with you in your difficulties I cannot help feeling that they are likely to promote that healthy and vigorous existence to which you hopefully look forward. Difficulties are things that show what men are, and necessity is the mother of invention. You have therefore a sharp and possibly unpleasant stimulus to exertion and I hope that the years of patient toil from which I am glad to see that you do not shrink will result in a rich reward of your labours. I am sure that if you succeed in effecting the numerous improvements of which Nandyal stands in need you will not grudge the time and trouble you will have spent, and that anxieties then past will be forgotten in lasting pride.

But let me turn to the specific matters to which you invite my attention and on which I therefore feel bound to make some remarks, although in the present circumstances there is but little to be said. I am well aware of the deplorable unhealthiness of Nandyal and the Government have several times reminded you of the importance of providing new house-sites. You charge your fellow townsmen with indifference, but I am afraid that I cannot credit you with having set them an example of zeal in this matter. Up to the present no proposals for the formation of a new town have been submitted to Government and it is therefore impossible for me to criticise your statement that the scheme cannot



be undertaken without assistance from Provincial funds. I should have thought that with prudent management and tactful negotiation with the people it would be possible to initiate, at a cost within your own means, a scheme which would repay the capital expenditure and prepare the way for larger developments. You must, of course, be careful in the choice of your site, you must persuade the townspeople of the advantages of the scheme and you must be content to begin in a small way. On these conditions I see no reason why you should not be able to recoup your outlay from the sale of the house-sites provided, as you go along. I only hope that you will not allow the matter to drop again, and I shall await with interest the report of your scheme.

I am very glad that I am shortly to have the privilege of laying the foundation stone of your new hospital. It is obvious that in a locality so unhealthy as this a good hospital is the first necessity, and I do not think that you need grudge your contribution of Rs. 10,000. I am sorry to say that the hospital that I have seen just now is quite the worst of any that I have seen anywhere in this Presidency. You are receiving substantial contributions from the district board and from Government, to which you make no allusion, but these contributions will enable you to have a really useful hospital which, as you say, will be a boon to the district. The work will probably take some time to complete and you will therefore not be called



upon to pay the whole of the amount which you are contributing, in one year. It is likely that the payment will have to be made in two annual instalments, and I trust that this will not cause financial embarrassment to your council.

You tell me that you are considering the question of prohibiting wet cultivation around the town, and I should have been glad if you had been able to give me more definite information on this subject. I have had no report before me to show how far the scheme is possible financially or otherwise, but I know that the Sanitary Commissioner has urged very strongly the importance of this measure for improving the health of the town. It does not need more than the hasty glance I have had of the surroundings of Nandyal to see how correct this view of the Sanitary Commissioner must be. The Sanitary Commissioner's note was referred to you early this year, and I hope that you will not delay about giving the matter your earnest consideration.

It seems to me that the drainage system for Nandyal, which you tell me is an urgent necessity, is a question which cannot well be considered until you have settled that of a new site for the town. If there is likely to be a considerable transmigration of the inhabitants and clearance of the present town, it would be idle to spend large sums of money on draining the existing site.

Lastly, I come to that question of water-supply with which I am only too familiar and which I always regard with the keenest interest and



sympathy. You have an advantage over many other places in that you are not at all likely to suffer from anything approaching a water-famine, but the quality of your water is unfortunately defective. I do not gather that it is actually contaminated, but the sources of supply are all open to contamination, and this is a danger which should certainly be kept in mind and if possible averted. The Government will not lose sight of your need for assistance in this respect, but it is only fair to tell you that we cannot make you any promise of early subvention. Your municipality is very young and has as yet no definite scheme on hand, while there are numerous other municipalities with prior and more pressing claims, whose schemes for water-supply and drainage are now lying over for want of funds.

There was no need for apology on account of your long list of deficiencies and projects to meet them, for they are precisely what I wanted to hear from you. I trust that the difficulties will not prove to be as formidable as you now anticipate, and that your growing experience will find you the ways and means of improving the town whose welfare is committed to your charge. You have not made me any definite requests and so I have not been called upon to give you any definite promises or refusals, but I hope that what I have said has not been in any way discouraging to you. I can assure you that my whole intention has been to encourage you in your voluntary labours for the good of your fellow-townsmen, but it is, of course, impossible for me to



make promises of general assistance from Provincial funds where there are no mature and approved schemes to justify it. We have assisted you when it was possible, that is in the matter of your hospital, and while I trust that this institution will afford much relief I sincerely hope that the unhealthiness of your town will never be augmented by an attack of the plague. If you can devise a paying scheme for the provision of new house-sites, and I do not believe that this is impossible, you will have made an advance which may well lead by easy stages to the solution of your other difficulties.

I shall carry away with me an abiding interest in the welfare of Nandyal and a grateful recollection of the kind personal wishes of her municipal Councillors.

The Governor then drove to the site on which it is proposed to erect the municipal hospital on modern lines to suit modern requirements. At the entrance there was a triumphal arch which led to a shamiana under which the Governor was received and presented with the address given below. There were present Colonel Baddeley, R.E., Mr. J. W. Battie, Mr. S. Gopalakrishna Iyer, the Executive Engineer, and Dr. Gonsalvez who read the address. He was shown over the site, on which the ground floor of the proposed building was marked out, showing the various rooms and wards which are to comprise the edifice. The design provides for a bath-room,



examination-room, medical officer's consulting-room, hospital office and record-room, dispensing-room and splint and apparatus room. The operation-room will be 18×24 feet. A covered passage will lead from the administrative block to the two main wards containing 12 beds each, and in connection with the southern side is to be a police ward containing eight beds. There is also provision made for the compounders and apothecary's quarters on the premises. When the site had been inspected, Dr. Gonsalvez read the following address :—

THE NEW HOSPITAL.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Your Excellency has seen the hospitals at Kurnool and Nandyal and would have noted how inadequate the buildings are for the uses required of them. There is only one another hospital in the district and it is also just as bad. There is no proper hospital in the district at this date, a reproach which will be removed when the building which has the honour of being started by Your Excellency this evening is completed. Your Excellency would have doubtless noted that the present hospital at Nandyal is situated in a very bad site by the side of the old ditch and in the midst of wet cultivation. So far back as 1880 it was recognised that a site should be selected and proper buildings constructed. There was great difficulty in selecting a site. The railway line had not been laid and the taluk cutcherry buildings not all built ; the site we now stand upon was reckoned as



too far away from the town. Circumstances have altered since. Difficulty was felt about funds. The hospital was originally estimated at Rs. 6,000, but the due provision of the required medical needs has run up the estimate to Rs. 55,000. The district board had eventually to give up the idea of constructing the hospital and the proposal was deliberately postponed up to the conversion of Nandyal into a municipality.

Fortunately the finances of the newly-constituted municipality proved better than at first supposed. The then Chairman Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell and the Collector discussed as how to best utilize the money ; after rejecting the scheme for water-supply as too costly, it was resolved to construct the hospital. The local boards and the municipality have subscribed liberally. Government too has promised to bear the cost of the police ward and has been moved to make an additional grant. And in the course of a year this building would have been raised ensuring correct medical aid at at least one place in the district and be a permanent memorial to the efforts of the local bodies to help the public. It is a peculiarly fortunate circumstance for the institution that Your Excellency should give it birth and should be permanently associated with it. I call upon Your Excellency to lay the foundation stone.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

In proceeding to lay the foundation stone, His Excellency made the following speech :—



GENTLEMEN,—The address from your municipal council, to which I have just replied, made it amply clear to me that among the many needs of Nandyal, the first and most pressing was that of a new hospital, and it is therefore doubly satisfactory to me to find you on the eve of obtaining one and to take part in the formal commencement of the building. The discussion of the project has undoubtedly taken a long time and the period of waiting and anticipation must have been very trying to you, but the result is that you are to secure a far better hospital than was originally contemplated or thought possible. I think that your municipal council made a very wise choice in selecting the hospital as the first object to which to devote its funds and that it has no reason to grudge its considerable contribution, seeing that it has evoked a corresponding liberality on the part of the local board and the Government and that the advantage to the district will be certain and immediate. Although there can be no question that your old hospital was utterly inadequate, I do not quite agree with you in your condemnation of the hospital at Kurnool. The buildings there may not be of the most modern type, and possibly it would be an advantage if they were extended, but otherwise I did not see much to find fault with in an institution which had certainly every appearance of being well managed and fully appreciated by the public.

Personally, I do not think that this country can afford to have very costly public buildings, and that

hitherto there has not been much error on the side of illiberality in the matter of bricks and mortar. The public offices, the schools, the hospitals and the jails are generally palaces compared with the residences of the majority of people who use them, and so long as these buildings are sanitary and contain sufficient accommodation, I think it is a mistake to replace them by more pretentious edifices. There are many other ways in which the public money can be more usefully spent than in the luxury of fine architecture, and we must cut our coat according to our cloth. For these reasons I do not think that you need be ashamed of the hospital at Kurnool, or that when your new hospital has been completed you will have cause to think your district backward in this matter. Of course it must be the desire of all properly constituted local bodies to carry out conspicuous works of public utility and I am glad to see that your local board is animated by this desire. I sincerely hope that it will have many opportunities in the future of leaving tangible and permanent proofs of its zeal for the public welfare and of the work which it is now doing. I hope that in due course your municipal council will succeed in making Nandyal less unhealthy, but whatever it does, the need for this hospital will continue, for nothing can eradicate the proneness of human nature to disease and suffering. Disease can be cured and suffering can be relieved when the proper knowledge and the proper appliances are at hand and your new hospital, provided that it is well



managed and supplied with proper medical skill, will no doubt do much to reduce the sum of human affliction in this district. Herein you will have the reward of your labours and profitable return for the money which you are investing.

I am glad to have been among you at this inaugural ceremony and to have been privileged to take a part in it. I hope that you will count me as one of those who will continue to take an interest in the hospital, and keep me informed about it even though I may never have the good fortune to see the finished edifice in the occupation and full course of utility. I shall now lay the foundation stone with a sincere wish that the hospital which is to arise from it will be of great advantage to Nandyal and a source of pride to its founders.

The foundation stone was then lowered, His Excellency declaring it "well and truly laid" amidst loud applause.

A RATE-PAYERS' DEPUTATION.

It was now past 7-30 P.M., but as it was bright moonlight, His Excellency decided to receive a deputation of ryots who were rate-payers of the Nandyal Municipality. They came up with a number of grievances against the municipal council. Rahambeg, a pattadar and resident of Nandyal, acted as the spokesman.

He represented that most of the people—90 per cent. of them—in Nandyal lived on the land and had



no other means of livelihood. There was no other place for them than village-sites for storing their manure. They had been doing so for many years and now they were fined by the municipality for this. They were compelled to take out licenses for such places. They were compelled to pay taxes on cattle, carriages, horses, asses, and what not, so that the municipality took money from them in various ways, thus putting the people to great difficulties. Even while Nandyal had been a union they were unable to pay the union taxes, for which their movables were attached. Now the municipality was levying $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as land tax on wet lands within municipal limits. This was a great hardship and they prayed for its abolition. They asked at the same time that license fees should not be enforced for cattle grazing, manure and fodder storing, etc., on village-sites within municipal limits.

In reply to a query from the Governor the spokesman stated that their complaint was not against taxation in general, but against the land tax being levied within municipal limits in addition to the land assessment they paid to Government on the same.

HIS EXCELLENCY : People who live in municipality have to pay municipal taxes.

THE SPOKESMAN : We understand it, but we are poor and are not able to pay taxes.

HIS EXCELLENCY : That I believe to be nonsense. I think you are driving at something else. Either



you mean that $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is rather too high or that the rentals are over-estimated.

THE SPOKESMAN: We are taxed $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the understanding that we get Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per acre.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Then you mean that the rentals are over-estimated by the municipal council. The remedy for that is simple—appeal to the Courts. There can be no difficulty about ascertaining the rentals.

THE SPOKESMAN: We are poor men; we have not the means to go to Court.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Have you appealed to the municipality?

THE SPOKESMAN: No.

HIS EXCELLENCY: How are the rentals estimated?

THE CHAIRMAN: On lease deeds.

HIS EXCELLENCY: The Chairman says he has not received any appeals, and the estimates of the rentals were taken from lease deeds; so it was not guess work. It is a matter which could be precisely ascertained without any possibility of doubt.

THE SPOKESMAN: At the time the rentals were estimated there was famine and prices were high; now there is no famine and there is no demand for paddy.

In reply to His Excellency the Collector said that the rentals varied and were higher in famine years.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have not received any complaint.



THE SPOKESMAN: All the ryots living within the municipal limits have got this complaint.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Then why did you not complain to the Chairman?

THE SPOKESMAN: We were once given an endorsement on a petition that the land tax levied would not be abolished.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Are you speaking for yourselves or for other men also? If so, have you got any authority to speak for others?

THE SPOKESMAN said that they were speaking on behalf of all; but they had not got any authority for it.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Have you had any meeting of any sort?

THE SPOKESMAN: We never held any meeting. We did not obtain such authority after a general meeting.

HIS EXCELLENCY: What is it that you object to now? Is it to the rate or to the tax itself?

THE SPOKESMAN: Against the imposition of land tax by the municipality.

HIS EXCELLENCY: These are requests which certainly cannot be granted. But if there is any error in the calculation of rentals, the remedy is to appeal to the municipal council and Courts.

THE SPOKESMAN: Either abolish that tax or wet cultivation must be prohibited.

HIS EXCELLENCY: I do not see what that has got to do with it. I cannot see why these particular individuals should be let off without paying.



THE SPOKESMAN: We do not want wet cultivation. We shall raise dry crops on lands in municipal limits.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Unless there are other requests which are more sensible I cannot listen.

THE SPOKESMAN reverted to the grievance in regard to license fees for manure pits, etc., on village-sites.

HIS EXCELLENCY disallowed it as relating to municipal taxation.

THE SPOKESMAN next applied for water from the Cuddapah-Kurnool Canal being let into the Nandyal tank at the end of March every year, so that they might have water in June and July.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER: The tank is supplied with water from the canal. It is filled up to the end of December. From January to March water in the Tungabhadra diminishes, therefore water in the tank falls; so we are not able to supply it. If we attempt to fill tanks in February or March, cultivation lower down the canal suffers. Yet the Nandyal tank contains sufficient water to mature crops up to the end of April and even in May and June. Therefore there is no object in their asking for water at the end of March. They do not want any water from the canal in June or July.

HIS EXCELLENCY: I understood from the papers that the tank was not fed by the canal, but by two jungle streams carried over by means of an aqueduct.

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER : Yes, Your Excellency : but that is only when the streams are full, as in the rainy season ; but at other times the tank is filled with canal water.

THE COLLECTOR : I have not heard of a single case of failure of crop under this tank, so there is no need for water in June or July.

THE SPOKESMAN : By the beginning of May our paddy crops are harvested. We want water for betel gardens in June and July.

HIS EXCELLENCY : I am told that there has been an ample supply of water, that there has been no failure of crop, and that more water cannot be spared. There are other people who are in great need of the water, and the Government and the Irrigation Department have to be fair to everybody. The canal was made to supply other tracts which have not so much water as Nandyal.

THE SPOKESMAN : When there is deficiency, we pray that water may be supplied.

HIS EXCELLENCY : I have given my answer to that.

The spokesman next asked for special permission for free cutting of wood, leaves for manure, etc., in reserved forests.

HIS EXCELLENCY : This is another request to be let off without paying the ordinary taxes and fees which every one else has to pay. Why are these particular men of this deputation to be favoured above all other people ?

THE SPOKESMAN : We are speaking on behalf of all the people of Nandyal.



HIS EXCELLENCY: I do not believe that all the people of Nandyal are so devoid of sense as to come to me with such foolish requests.

The deputation then withdrew, Rahambeg, literally "man of pity" returning home wiser, if sorrier, for having attempted to excite pity in His Excellency towards the ryots in matters on which His Excellency has made the clearest pronouncements over and over again in many places during his tour.

After a few words with the municipal councillors His Excellency drove, at 8 P.M., to the Nandyal railway station, which was gorgeously decorated and lighted with powerful Well's kerosine lamps. The party had dinner in a tent in the station compound and slept in their saloons.

GAZULAPALLEE, 5th Aug.—Nandyal was left yesterday morning for Cumbum by an ordinary train of the Southern Mahratta Railway. A few miles to the east of Nandyal the train entered the well-known Nallamala forest region. At Diguva-metta the party had breakfast in a tent pitched on the station platform. At 12-30 Cumbum was reached and His Excellency made a brief halt at the station to receive a deputation from Markapur, an adjoining station, and later on to pay a visit to the Cumbum tank. A hearty welcome was accorded to His Excellency. On the platform a decorated pandal had been put up, a peculiar feature of the decorations



being two *tattis* made of ordinary glass bangles, the interstices of which were worked with floral ornamentation.

A CHENCHU GATHERING.

After luncheon at the refreshment room His Excellency witnessed a primitive dance by the Chenchus, large numbers of whom were on the platform. The Chenchus are the aborigines of the Nallamalas, and live in *gudems*, of which there are 17 on the western and 9 on the eastern flank of the hills, their habitations consisting of small huts. In reply to an enquiry from His Excellency, the Chenchus said that they remembered with gratitude and affection the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, who had done a great deal for them while he was the Forest Settlement-officer of the district. He is said to have allowed them to gather honey and other minor produce of the forest which, until recently, was looked upon by them as their exclusive property. When Sir Arthur Havelock visited Kurnool a number of the Chenchus went down from the hills to see Mr. Sim, who presented them with a quantity of cheroots. They mentioned to His Excellency with evident feelings of gratitude that whenever Mr. Sim visited them he treated them liberally. His Excellency told them that Mr. Sim had talked to him very kindly of the Chenchus and that he was soon coming to see them—news which they appeared to receive with joy. A number of Chenchus gave an exhibition of their skill in shooting with bows and



arrows, the target being a board placed on the platform. His Excellency gave them some presents. Before they dispersed, the Chenchus were photographed by Mr. Brooke Leggatt, the Superintendent of Railway Police.

A DEPUTATION FROM MARKAPUR.

At 4 P.M. to-day a deputation of the residents of Markapur taluk waited upon His Excellency at the Cumbum railway station, with a memorandum of certain grievances felt by the residents and ryot population of Markapur. The deputation consisted of four pleaders and five landholders and merchants. As His Excellency said that he preferred an informal discussion to the usual address, the deputation proceeded to set forth their grievances one after another.

The first related to the recent reduction of the salt tax and the raising of the taxable minimum under the Income Tax Act for both of which concessions they wished to tender their thanks to the Government of India through His Excellency.

In reply to a query from His Excellency, the deputation informed him that since the reduction of the salt tax the ryot population had benefited and were able to obtain a larger quantity of salt than formerly. Though the reduction in price had reached all the towns, the ryots in some of the villages had not yet been benefited, as merchants, for want of competition, were still able to sell at the old rates. The deputation, however, hoped that

TWELFTH TOUR OF

with increased competition the benefits of the reduction would ultimately reach all ryots.

His Excellency enquired whether it was not the custom in villages for the shopkeepers to throw in some quantity of salt with the daily purchases made by the villagers.

The deputation replied that such was not the general custom in the villages, though occasionally the shopkeeper might give a very small quantity of salt, hardly sufficient even for a day.

The deputation next asked for the early execution of the Gundlakamma project, by which it is proposed to divert the water of the Gundlakamma river, running within a mile of Markapur into the Markapur tank. So far as they were aware the estimates and plans for the scheme had been under consideration last year and as recently as March last one of the members of the deputation was informed that they were still under consideration.

His Excellency pointed out that the original scheme had been considered hopeful, but it had not been noticed at the time that the source of supply to the river and the tank was the same, so that when there were good rains both the tank and the river were full and when there was no rain there would be no water either in the river or in the tank.

The deputation pointed out that they had found the tank quite dry when they had freshes in the river.

The Executive Engineer explained that, without the construction of a masonry dam across the river, the tank could not be supplied. It was at one



time thought that a mud dam would do for the purpose. It was, however, considered that such a big work as a mud dam costing about Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 a year would not be undertaken by the ryots. Unless a masonry dam was constructed the tank could not get a supply on account of the low water in the river. Sufficient data had not yet been collected for arriving at a conclusion in regard to the project and the Public Works Department was going to gauge the river to see if it got water at a time when the tank did not get it.

The deputation next asked for the sanction of the Tokapalli project which has been under the consideration of the engineering experts for the past ten years; that scheme would prevent distress and famine which afflicted the taluk on the failure of one season.

His Excellency said that he was sorry to inform the deputation that this project had been abandoned. The estimated cost of the project was Rs. 13 lakhs and the revenue expected to be derived from it was Rs. 34,000, which meant a return of only 1.93 per cent. on the total direct and indirect charges. There had been an idea at one time to submit it to the Government of India, who had the power, if they liked, to sanction it as a protective work; but as Markapur taluk had not been affected by the famine of 1896-97 that idea had been given up.

The next subject related to forest grievances. The deputation pointed out that years ago, when the Hon'ble Mr. Sim had been Forest Settlement-



officer in the district, he fixed the boundary line for reserve forests in such a way as to provide a sufficient margin for the grazing of cattle and other communal purposes. Since then Mr. Sim's line had been extended so as to include a large extent of such land within the reserve, with the result that there was now very little land available. The deputation prayed that the original line might be restored, and that the boundary of reserve forests might not be within a mile of a village.

His Excellency informed the deputation that Government had issued the strictest instructions that there should be an appropriate distance between a village and the boundary of a reserved forest, and he fancied that the distance was generally one mile. As to Mr. Sim's line being restored, His Excellency considered that it was a most unreasonable suggestion, and it would not help people to put forward such suggestions. If their prayer in that matter was granted, it meant a reversal of the whole of the Government's Forest policy in that district. Mr. Sim's line had been fixed at the very beginning of forest reservation in the district. The present policy of forest reservation was deliberately adopted. There was absolutely no reason to go back upon it. He had never heard the forest policy of Government disputed, and Mr. Sim's line was made when the reservation of forests was started and the Government had to wait and proceed cautiously to see what the advantages of reservation would be. The first idea was to have village forests, following the



example of France and Germany, but when the experiment was tried in the villages of South India it was found that it did not answer the purpose, inasmuch as people who most needed assistance went to the wall and those who least required it got the whole advantage. So the policy of village forests was abandoned in 1891 and larger reserves were taken in hand. The suggestion made by the deputation was therefore unreasonable.

Another request preferred was in regard to the grazing fee alleged to have been raised from As. 4 to rupee 1 a year in the case of cattle which remained in forest reserves for a few days. They requested that the increased rate might be reduced and fixed at the old scale as it pressed heavily on ryots of Markapur.

His Excellency remarked that the one rupee rate fell upon the professional cattle breeders, who were not ryots, but kept cattle in reserves for months and lived there. They were also allowed firewood free. For this they had to pay one rupee, which was not much, considering the profitable living they made out of it.

The deputation pointed out that even in the case of ryots who lived a short distance from reserves, and who were unable to take back their cattle from the reserves at the end of the day's grazing, the high rate of one rupee was levied.

The District Forest-officer said that he did not think there was a single case of a ryot who was not a cattle breeder who paid the higher rate.



The Collector remarked that in practice even the higher rate was modified by the fact that the licenses were ordinarily taken for three months, the fee being As. 4 per quarter.

HIS EXCELLENCY: The object of the rule is to catch the well-to-do cattle breeders. To a man who brings cattle from Kistna and Nellore the fee of one rupee is by no means excessive. No concession need be offered to that man. But if there are cases in which that rule catches *bonâ fide* ryots it is a matter of appealing to the Forest officer to set it right.

The deputation submitted that in Markapur people lived on *râgi* and *sojja*, which require butter-milk to be mixed with them so as to make the food palatable. For this purpose the ryots kept many cattle. In the hot months these had to be taken to the reserves and left there for days. Even in this case the higher rate was levied. They therefore prayed that some more favourable rates might be given to ryots.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Are there cases of ryots who go 30 miles to forest reserves?

The District Forest-officer explained that some ryots took their cattle and left them in forest reserves with Lambadies, who lived there, and who took them back months afterwards. They were charged per quarter.

His Excellency told the deputation that he was anxious to know how the so-called grievance arose.



The deputation explained that the ryots, being voiceless and ignorant, generally went to some one who could make representations on their behalf and asked that person to state to the authorities the difficulties they experienced. In the present instance as soon as His Excellency's tour to the district had been announced, a public meeting of the residents of Markapur, including ryots, landholders and merchants, was held under the Presidency of the Rev. Mr. Marsh. At this meeting the ryots desired that forest grievances should be specially brought to the notice of His Excellency. Accordingly, they were included. There were at that moment assembled outside the railway compound many ryots who desired to see His Excellency and directly represent their grievances. They asked one of the deputation, who was a pleader, to accept a vakalat to do this for them. But he advised them to come up in person, and hence they were assembled there. If His Excellency liked he might send for a number of them and asked them about their grievances.

His Excellency said that by his question he did not mean to cast any doubts on the *bona fides* of the deputation. He simply wished to know how the thing was done.

The next forest grievance brought to the notice of His Excellency was that with a permit taken for grazing cattle in one circle of a taluk range a ryot was not merely not allowed to graze his cattle in an adjoining circle of the same range but was charged for trespass. In Markapur taluk there were six

circles and such cases of trespass were frequent. They prayed that the system said to prevail in Ganjám, of a permit taken for one circle being available for other circles in the same range, thus saving ryots from the petty annoyances of forest subordinates, might be adopted here.

HIS EXCELLENCY : That is entirely a new question.

THE FOREST OFFICER : A range is divided into so many circles, and a permit is always taken for a particular circle.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY : If cattle are allowed to graze in any circle in a range on a single permit, no check can be kept on the amount of grazing in such circle. In South Arcot permits were given to cover both the circles where villages happened to be on the borders of two circles.

THE DEPUTATION : Such a concession would mostly meet our difficulties.

THE DISTRICT FOREST-OFFICER : Such a concession has been granted in Markapur, for instance, in the case of the village of Yelagallapalliem.

The deputation next represented that in the case of the Panchamas and Madigas, who were very poor, the Forest Department might allow them to take head loads free of seigniorage.

HIS EXCELLENCY : That savours to me very much of a Missionary request. Is there any Missionary in disguise here ?

THE DEPUTATION : One of our members is a Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Marsh. He has been called away to another place.



HIS EXCELLENCY : Then I am right in thinking that it has come from him.

THE DEPUTATION : Not entirely ; it was at his suggestion that the subject was included in the list to be placed before Your Excellency and we entirely agreed with him.

HIS EXCELLENCY : It is rather an exception for Indians of higher caste to feel an interest in Panchamas. I *thought* there must be a Missionary at the bottom.

MR. K. EKAMBRAM IYER : We may have repugnance to go near them ; nevertheless, we feel pity for them.

HIS EXCELLENCY : It is quite new to my experience that gentlemen of your position and caste should put yourselves forward as advocates of Panchamas' grievances.

MR. K. EKAMBRAM IYER : We feel proud to do it.

HIS EXCELLENCY : My answer to this representation is : I can see no reason why Panchamas should have specially exceptional favours and privileges which are not granted to other classes who are just as poor as they. I have had a great many talks with your District Forest-officer and with Mr. Lushington, the Conservator of Forests. I am going to leave it to them to talk the matter over and to discuss it with Mr. Sim to see whether it is possible to give any further concessions. It must be settled by experts. A good many concessions have been given and I thought we had gone as far as we could. Still, I am not unwilling to consider whether anything further

can be done. Mr. Battie has made one or two little suggestions to me. I do not know whether they are practicable, but I shall be perfectly willing to consider them with an open mind after they have been discussed with the Forest Member of the Board.

Before we leave forest matters, I want just to give you one little instance of the value of some of the grievances that are brought to my notice. I asked the Collector before you came as to what was actually paid in seigniorage in this taluk, in order to see how heavy it was. How much do you suppose is the crushing weight of seigniorage fees for a whole year? What is your idea?

MR. EKAMBRAM IYER: We have not made correct calculations.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Make a guess.

THE DEPUTATION: We have no idea how much it is.

THE COLLECTOR: Just say approximately how much it will be.

MR. CHIDAMBARAM IYER: About Rs. 200, which is too much for Panchamas.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Mr. Ramachandra Rao, please tell them what it is.

THE COLLECTOR: It is As. $4\frac{1}{2}$, the demand for the whole population. (Laughter.)

The Deputation next requested that certain inam lands which had been resumed by the Collectors might be restored to the temples to which they had been assigned, the ground of resumption having been that the temples were not managed properly. They



submitted that the Temple Committee might be called upon to submit a report on the working of its inams and if the report was not sent, another committee might be appointed.

His Excellency explained how the Government of India were unwilling to interfere in religious matters and how on the ground of religious neutrality they had declined to sanction measures proposed to be introduced by the Government of Madras for the better management of religious endowments. The latest of such proposals declined was the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Rao's application for leave to introduce a Bill on the subject. The Government of India, however, had now promised to give facilities to people interested in such matters to litigate when they were satisfied that temple affairs were not properly managed.

The Deputation, as a final request, submitted that specified portions of forest reserves might be thrown open for goats.

THE COLLECTOR : The total number of goats is 24,520 and the total number of acres outside reserve forests and not cultivated is 145,462. That gives 8 acres to a goat outside reserve forests.

MR. EKAMBRAM IYER : They do not graze grass, they only eat leaves of trees. We do not ask for trees which are used for building purposes to be allowed for goat browsing ; leaves of any tree will do.

HIS EXCELLENCY : I know that the goat will live on the leaves of any tree, and that is the dreadful thing about it.



THE DEPUTATION : Our request is to protect such trees as are useful. Shrubs and such other things might be thrown open to goats.

THE COLLECTOR : 18,303 acres of reserve forests have already been thrown open to goats.

HIS EXCELLENCY : You cannot subordinate the interests of the whole population to those of goat breeders. Goat breeding is a lucrative profession. Goats are bred in unnecessarily large numbers for the sake of their skins, which are sold to Madras merchants and exported to Europe. That is the origin of goat breeding. If there is any place where there is not sufficient browsing ground for goats, we may fairly leave it to the Forest officer and the Conservator to settle. Generally I find that when this request is put forward, it is by a very small minority who are interested in goat breeding ; but indiscriminate grazing of goats is quite the most destructive thing for a forest. I am told that a forest close by has almost become a bare sheet of rock by goats having been allowed into it indiscriminately. It is estimated that in a few years any forest will become absolutely useless if goats are allowed in it. The only thing to do is that if ground is set apart for goat browsing, the Government will have to make up their mind to give it up for destruction. If that is necessary anywhere, it will be done ; but I leave that to the Forest officer to consider.

His Excellency then dismissed the deputation, telling them that by means of conversation with



people like them he always gathered much more useful information than by means of an address.

VISIT TO THE CUMBUM TANK.

At 5 p.m. His Excellency trolied down to the Cumbum tank, which is 2 miles to the west of the railway station, Mr. Topham, the Resident Engineer, and Mr. Jackson, District Traffic Superintendent, having furnished seven trollies for conveying the party and District officers. Next to the Cuddapah-Kurnool Canal, the Cumbum tank is the largest irrigation source in the Kurnool district. The tank is bounded on three sides by hills and on the fourth side an artificial bund is erected. It is practically a big reservoir formed by damming up an extensive valley. The tank was constructed by Ranee Varadarajamma, the wife of Krishnaroya Deva, a well-known ruler of the Vijayanagar dynasty, and is about 74 square miles in area, irrigating nearly 6,000 acres in 15 villages. A popular tradition, however, assigns the construction of the tank to a Hindu sage who had his hermitage on the banks of the tank in the fourteenth century.

His Excellency and party had tea on the bund of the tank under a pandal which had been specially erected there. Several hundreds of the people of the surrounding parts of the country had followed to see His Excellency, and crowds of them had scaled precipitous rocks on the adjoining hills and had taken coigns of vantage to view His Excellency from. The spectacle presented by the crowds in



their holiday attire on the rocks and on the sides of the hill clothed with green was indeed striking. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. K. Mackenzie, the District Board Engineer, and Captain Thomson went out boating on the tank, which has several hilly islands in it. During the great famine of 1876-77 several cattle walked across the dry bed of the tank to the hills in the tank in search of pasture. But they remained there on the hills when the tank became full after the rains the following year, and a few years ago it was reported that a great many of them were there in a state of wildness to which they had reverted. After sailing for nearly an hour in the cool of the evening, His Excellency returned to the station after dark.

A SHOOTING TRIP.

After dinner at the station, the Governor left by train at 9-15 P.M. for Gazulapallee, where the next day's camp was fixed to enable His Excellency to have a day's shooting in the forest. Gazulapallee station was reached about 4 o'clock the following morning. The party slept in their carriages and at day-break had *chota hazri* in the tent pitched under trees adjoining the station. About 7-30 A.M. to-day (Aug. 5) His Excellency and Staff accompanied by Mr. Battie, District Forest-officer, went out into the jungles to shoot. But they had no sport of any kind and had to return to the camp early in the evening with an empty bag.



DEPARTURE FOR GUNTAKAL.

About 6 o'clock they took the train for Guntakal *en route* to Bellary. At Nandyal, which was reached at about 7 P.M., they had dinner, served by Messrs. Spencer & Co., Ltd. Here Mr. J. W. Hughes, the Head Assistant Collector, Mr. P. Sweeting, the District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Stevenson, the Assistant Superintendent, took leave of the Governor, while Mr. R. Ramachandra Rao, the Acting Collector, accompanied him as far as Kurnool road station, which was reached at 9-35 P.M.

The tour in the Kurnool district extended over all the four big revenue divisions, and consequently camp arrangements had to be made on an extensive scale. And it must be said to the credit of Mr. Ramachandra Rao, the energetic young Collector of Kurnool, that all his arrangements were excellent.

ARRIVAL AT BELLARY.

Guntakal was reached about midnight, and soon afterwards the train with Her Excellency Lady Ampthill, Major Campbell, Military Secretary, and Captain Mathews, A.D.C., arrived there. At 7 A.M. (Aug. 6) the party left for Bellary, where a grand public reception awaited Their Excellencies at the railway station. The Leicestershire Regiment furnished a Guard of Honour, which consisted of 100 rank and file with Band under the command of Captain Dent. The members of the local municipal council were assembled in their full strength as well

as the district officials, with Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, the Collector, at their head. Among others present on the platform were Mr. S. Russell, I.C.S., the District Judge, Mr. B. C. Smith, I.C.S., Mr. H. T. Reilly, I.C.S., Mr. F. Noyce, I.C.S., Mr. P. Hannington, Superintendent of Police, the Rev. H. C. Stone, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. C. Baddeley, R.E., Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Sarkies, I.M.S., the minor Rajah of Sundur, Mr. J. P. Cotel-lingam, Rao Bahadur P. C. Ananda Charlu, Mr. C. J. M. Blake, Mr. E. Sitarama Rao Naidu, Mr. A. Nataraja Iyer, Mr. H. F. Arbuthnot, Mr. P. Rama Rao, Mr. K. Venkata Rao, Mr. Abdul Karim Saheb, the Rev. J. J. Houbaer, the Rev. D. Kuss, and the Rev. N. Van Diepen. Mr. Cowie introduced the leading gentlemen to His Excellency, who then inspected the Guard of Honour.

THE BELLARY MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Mr. K. Venkata Rao, the Municipal Chairman, read the following address of welcome to Their Excellencies, who were seated on a *dais* on the platform, which was gay with decorations of flags, banners and foliage :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the Municipal Council of Bellary, most respectfully beg to approach Your Excellency on this the first occasion of Your Lordship's visit with an expression of our cordial welcome for the honour done to us.



2. We feel proud that the existence of the ancient and celebrated ruins of Hampi has been the cause of attracting our Governors to this district and thereby inducing them to honour us with their visits.

3. This town has been the head-quarters of the district, and an important Military station for a long time. It is considered to be one of the healthiest stations in the Presidency, as it possesses a genial climate; and is used as a sanatorium for consumptive patients. It is one of the largest centres of commercial activity in the Deccan Districts of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, containing as it does, four Steam Cotton Presses, two Ginning Factories and one Spinning and Weaving Mill, worked mostly with Indian capital and giving employment to a large number of poor people. About twenty-five years ago Rao Bahadur A. Saba-
pathy Mudaliar of this town introduced the English and Swedish iron ploughs and taught the ryots the advantages of ploughing their heavy black-cotton soil with them; and now thousands of these iron ploughs are being used all over the district. We hear that a grand irrigational project for damming the Tungabhadra river near Hospet is likely to be an accomplished fact within a few years; if so, the wealth of the district and the importance of the town will be greatly enhanced; and one of the most difficult problems of municipal administration here will be easily solved by the introduction of a cheap water-scheme.

4. We sincerely thank Your Excellency for the grant of Rs. 23,000 towards our plague expenses when our finances were in a crippled condition.

5. We respectfully pray that Your Excellency will further develop the local self-government scheme inaugurated by the illustrious Viceroy, Earl Mayo, and considerably developed by the most popular Viceroy, the Marquis of Ripon, as it now requires Your Excellency's tender care and special attention.

6. Hoping that Lady Amthill and Your Excellency will greatly enjoy the present tour and praying for your long life and happiness.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,—I thank you heartily for your kind expressions of welcome and I think that you are too modest in attributing the cause of my visit to Bellary to the archaeological attractions of Humpi. I consider that the town of Bellary is worth a visit on her own account, and I am sure that my predecessors held the same opinion. But you yourselves, with justifiable pride, proceed to describe to me the importance of the town which you administer, the advantages which it enjoys in the matter of climate and situation and the industrial activity which it harbours. Bellary is undoubtedly one of the most important towns in the Presidency and as such has a right to a personal visit of inspection from the Governor. I shall not repeat what I have said in a good many other places with regard



to the objects and utility of gubernatorial tours, as I feel sure that you are sufficiently diligent readers of the newspapers to peruse even such dull matters as replies to official addresses. It is this consciousness which obliges me to try and say something different on each occasion, and I can assure you that it is no easy task, seeing that the addresses to which I have to reply generally have a strong family resemblance. I shall be interested in seeing the Cotton Mills after my return from Hospet, and particularly so as they are one of those desirable investments of Indian capital of which there are all too few in this country. I imagine that your reference to the iron ploughs, which are now so extensively used in the district, is due to your legitimate pride at the innovation being the work of one of your fellow townsmen and brother councillors, for agricultural operations do not generally come within the scope of municipal administration. I am therefore glad to hear that you have among you one who has been able to teach the ryots improved methods and to secure their general adoption.

I am afraid that you have hardly appreciated the magnitude of the Tungabhadra project when you say that you believe that it is likely to be an accomplished fact within a few years. The investigation alone is likely to take up more than a year from now even with the most strenuous efforts on the part of the engineers and officials concerned in it. After that will come the necessarily lengthy discussion and deliberation on the advisability of



carrying out the scheme from those numerous points of view in which not only Local and Provincial interests, but also the widest Imperial interests must be regarded. And then if the scheme is finally adopted its execution will certainly be a matter of five or six years of tremendous work. You will see, therefore, that the Tungabhadra reservoir and irrigation canal are not matters on which we can count with any certainty, however much we may desire and determine to have them, but I earnestly hope that your anticipations of increasing prosperity for the district and town of Bellary will be fulfilled in due course. It is a fact that in planning the alignment of the proposed main canal a point is being made of keeping close to Bellary and on a higher level than the town in order that you may be provided with a good supply of drinking water. I hope that if the scheme is accomplished this will be one of the many benefits it will confer.

I am very glad that we were able to assist you with a grant towards plague expenses when your finances were in a crippled condition, and now that you have happily been free from plague for six months past, I hope that you will be able by due economy to restore your finances to normal equilibrium.

With reference to your concluding remarks, I can only say that the ways of municipal councils are being carefully and systematically watched and that the experience gained will be applied when the District Municipalities Act comes under revision.



Lord Mayo was deeply convinced that the permanent amelioration of the lot of the Indian people must rest with themselves, and he declared that the object he had in view in the development of local self-government was "the instruction of many peoples and races in a good system of administration." If you have studied at all the history of municipal institutions in other countries you must realise that the lessons of public spirit, devotion to duty, superiority to the influence of faction, and of prudence and uprightness in dealing with public funds cannot be fully learnt in the brief period of a single generation, but must be acquired concurrently with the gradual development of national character.

Lady Amptill and I are very grateful to you for your good wishes and we are finding much that is pleasant and interesting in the course of our present travels.

Their Excellencies then drove to the residence of the Collector and Mrs. Cowie.

BELLARY, 7th Aug. 1903.—After receiving the municipal address at the railway station yesterday morning, Their Excellencies drove straight to the Collector's bungalow, which is the gubernatorial residence during Their Excellencies' stay in Bellary. The route along which the party drove was lined



with crowds of eager spectators and was spanned with arches bearing suitable inscriptions of welcome. After a few hours' rest in the day, His Excellency held a levée in the evening at 5 o'clock at the Collector's residence, at which several Military officers and chief officials of the district, besides a number of non-official gentlemen, were presented to him. Later, at 6 o'clock, Their Excellencies, accompanied by their Staff and Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, attended an entertainment given in their honour by the native public of Bellary in Mr. Venkata Rao's Town Hall. On alighting from the carriage Their Excellencies were received at the entrance to the hall by Mr. Venkata Rao and Mr. Ananthacharlu and conducted over the spacious compound in which several items of amusements had been arranged. The first item was the performance of a dance by the *Lambadi* women. His Excellency, it may be remarked, witnessed the *Lambadi* dance while at Penukonda; but the public of Bellary included this in the items of entertainment, chiefly in view to enable Her Excellency to witness it. The *Lambadis* belong to a wandering gang of thieves, who reside in the Ceded Districts, and whose movements are, therefore, closely watched by the police. The *Lambadi* women, who took part in the dance, were heavily laden with jewels, chiefly made of brass and lead. They wore brass rings on all the fingers of their hands and a number of brass bangles on the forearm, while bangles made of horn adorned the upper portion of their arms. Their ears were decked



with several trinkets, made of brass, while on the forehead was suspended a circular pendant made of brass, set with red and white stones. Their neck was adorned with cylindrical pieces of lead and glass beads, while a large number of cowries strung together formed an ornament for the waist. Their ankles were also adorned with brass and lead ornaments. Altogether the sight presented by the women was quaint, as was their dance, which was performed to the tune of weird songs which they sang. Her Excellency evinced much interest in their dance and examined the queer jewels worn by them. The party next witnessed some clever pieces of jugglery, performed by an Indian juggler, who generally attracts large crowds by his performances on the roadside. Some of the tricks performed were exceedingly good, though it was an ordinary juggler who was responsible for them. Silk and cotton fabrics, generally worn by Hindu ladies in this part of the country, were exhibited in a tent, and were closely inspected by Their Excellencies. In another tent refreshments were served to the party, after partaking of which they witnessed some clever Hindustani dancing by a nautch girl. Their Excellencies then proceeded to the hall, which was most elegantly decorated and where they were accommodated on a *dais* specially erected for the occasion. A local musician exhibited his skill on the violin and a small phonograph was exhibited on the *dais*, which reproduced some Hindustani airs. A monster gramophone, which was placed in the balcony at some



distance in front of the *dais*, reproduced a speech of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and several interesting Hindustani songs which amused the audience a good deal. Mr. K. Abdul Kareem Sahib, one of the Secretaries of the Entertainment Committee, having garlanded Their Excellencies and party, they left the hall to the strains of "God Save the King," reproduced by the gramophone. In going out of the compound, Their Excellencies witnessed a scene from the *Mahabharata*, depicting a game of chess played by Dharma Raja, acted by a mufassal company which generally entertain villagers by their performances, lasting the whole night. The manner in which the characters were dressed and represented was typical of the village drama and gave Their Excellencies an insight into the nature of the dramatic performances which delight the ordinary village folk in Southern India. It was past 7 o'clock when Their Excellencies left the place, and very soon after the large gathering of gentlemen, both native and European, and European ladies began to disperse.

VISIT TO THE CITADEL.

This morning His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, Mr. L. M. Wynch, Major W. M. Campbell, Major G. G. Giffard, I.M.S., Captain A. F. Thomson, Captain R. L. Mathews and Mr. P. Hannyngton, Superintendent of Police, drove to the fort, escorted by a Body Guard of the 2nd Madras Lancers. Arriving at the foot of the Bellary rock His Excellency was received by Mr. A. T. Mackenzie



and Colonel V. A. Schalch, Officer Commanding the station, and conducted up a flight of steps, some of which were under huge boulders of rock, to the citadel, built upon the top of the rock. Here they were met by Sub-Conductor Selman, who is in immediate charge of the citadel, and conducted over the various portions of it. They were shown a device by which water is drawn to the top of a bastion from a water basin on a slope of the rock by buckets attached by means of a pulley to a thick piece of wire suspended between the top of the bastion parapet and the water basin, the bucket being let down and pulled up by means of a rope attached to a wooden cylinder worked by a crank. This method of drawing water, it was explained to His Excellency, would be extremely useful in times of war, when the troops assembled in the citadel could have their water without having to go out for it. From the bastion His Excellency obtained a magnificent view of the town of Bellary all round. He was struck by the excellent condition in which the citadel was maintained, but he deprecated the disfigurement of the walls of the citadel by visitors writing their names on them, such writing being found everywhere. There is a big quadrangle in the shape of a low-roofed *mantapam* used by ancient Rajahs as an audience hall. After visiting such portions of the citadel as were interesting His Excellency and party assembled in a small *mantapam*-like building facing the main gateway of the citadel. Here Mr. Russell, the District Judge, had made excellent arrangements



for providing the party with *chota hazri* ; and there were assembled Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Haskard, the Misses Baddeley, Major Graham of the 14th Madras Infantry, Major Earle, Cantonment Magistrate, and Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jermyn of the 14th Madras Infantry. After partaking of tea and other refreshments His Excellency and party descended the rock and drove to the Collector's residence in time for breakfast. In honour of His Excellency's visit four trees were planted in the four corners of the citadel by Sub-Conductor Selman, who is to be congratulated on the excellent condition in which he keeps the citadel. A visitor to Bellary should not fail to pay a visit to the citadel, admission into which will hereafter be restricted to those who produce permits from the Officer Commanding the station. One who has visited it cannot but be struck by the wonderful capacity for work exhibited by those who built the citadel. It is really a matter of wonder how the ancient Rajahs managed to build the citadel, unaided as they were with modern machinery for lifting weights. An iron door was recently fixed to one of the gates, and a small portion of the wall which required repair was recently done up; and this, it is said, entailed no small difficulty. The whole town of Bellary is built around this rock, which is a huge granite mass rising somewhat abruptly from the plain to a height of about 450 feet and having a circumference of two miles. This rock is defended by two distinct lines of works, the upper and the lower fort. The upper fort is a quadrangular building on the



summit of the rock, having only one way up to it. Here Muzuffar Khan, the ex-Nawab of Kurnool, was confined for 40 years for the murder of his wife near Adóni, he having been released from confinement on the occasion of Sir W. Denison's visit in 1864. The lower fort is built at the eastern side of the rock, and is about half-a-mile in circumference. It is recorded that when Bellary passed into the hands of Hyder Ali, he built the upper and the lower forts with the assistance of some French adventurers, and that at the completion of the work these Frenchmen were hanged near the fort gate, because Hyder Ali then discovered for the first time that the adjoining rock was higher, and that from it his stronghold could be commanded. On the top of the rock there is a Hindu temple now in ruins.

VISIT FROM THE RAJAH OF SANDUR.

At noon the minor Rajah of Sandur, accompanied by his Dewan, Rao Bahadur Kothandarama Naidu, paid a visit to His Excellency. The Rajah is about 13 years old and is now being educated at the Wardlaw College at Bellary. The young Rajah looks a smart lad and speaks English fairly well.

In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Cowie gave a garden party in honour of Their Excellencies, at which several residents of the station were present.



BELLARY, 8th Aug.—Last night, after dinner, His Excellency was present at a dance given by Colonel V. A. Schaleh, Indian Army, Commanding Bellary, and other officers of the station.

VISIT TO THE JAIL.

At 7-30 A.M. to-day, His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, Captain Matthews, and Major G. G. Giffard, visited the District Jail, where he was received by Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Sarkies, District Medical and Sanitary officer, and Superintendent, District Jail. There were also present Mr. S. Russell, District Judge, Mr. B. C. Smith, Acting Head Assistant Collector, Hospet, and Mr. F. Noyce, Assistant Collector. His Excellency was conducted over the several wards of the jail by the Superintendent, who explained to him that a large portion of the convicts were habitual offenders. The under-trial prisoners' ward was outside the jail and contained as many as 32 under-trial prisoners, of whom 16 were charged with murder, 14 being men and two women. His Excellency saw the female ward, where the prisoners were at work grinding cholam, which is the staple food of the prisoners, and inspected sheds, where the spinning and the weaving of wool were carried on. Passing round the jail, His Excellency's attention was drawn to the very spacious latrine accommodation provided for the convicts, which was open on all sides, and had a substantial roofing. This latrine was, it would appear, once characterised by one of the



distinguished visitors to the jail as its "Banqueting Hall." His Excellency next inspected the solitary cells in which eight prisoners who were under sentence of death on charges of murder, and whose appeals were pending before the High Court, were located. Two of these prisoners represented to His Excellency that the case against them had been a concoction and brought up at the instigation of some women. His Excellency then made a move to the jail hospital, where there were only a few in-patients, suffering from ordinary ailments, chiefly guinea-worm, a disease common in this part of the country. The average number of patients in the hospital last year was, it was explained, 14·2, and this year since January 9·6; there were nine deaths last year, and five this year up to date, the death-rate being below normal. His Excellency next visited the kitchen where food was being prepared for the convicts. At the time of His Excellency's visit the jail contained 506 convicts, of whom 479 were males and 27 were females. After spending nearly three-quarters-of-an-hour, His Excellency left the jail with, no doubt, a feeling of relief, as the jail is one of the hottest places to be in, even though it be for the brief space of an hour, shut up as it is on all sides by high walls, preventing the breeze from blowing in. His Excellency and party walked along the road a few yards and inspected the new extensions to the jail that were being carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. P. Subramania Iyer, the Jailor, now on deputation in charge of building extensions.



Mr. Subramania Iyer received His Excellency at the entrance and conducted him round the new works that were being pushed ahead. There was a large number of convicts who were hard at work, and it was explained to His Excellency that when the extensions were completed the jail would accommodate as many as 800 convicts. He informed His Excellency that 100 cells, built on the most modern principles, would soon be ready, while another 100 cells were expected to be ready before April next, and it was proposed to have another 100, which would be constructed after sanction by Government, and in all there would be 300 cells. It would appear that originally the Public Works Department framed the estimates and undertook to carry out the works at Rs. 31,800 for every 100 cells; and at Rs. 10,800 for the compound walls; but Mr. P. Subramania Iyer having undertaken to complete the work at much less cost than the amount estimated by the Public Works Department, he was put in charge of the works and asked to execute them. His Excellency was informed that the compound wall was now finished, and instead of costing Rs. 10,800 it cost only Rs. 6,800, thus effecting a saving of Rs. 4,000, and it was also anticipated that on the 100 cells now approaching completion there would be a saving of Rs. 12,000. So that on the 300 cells when completed, the saving would be Rs. 36,000, as compared with the estimates of the Public Works Department and adding to that the sum of Rs. 4,000, the saving effected in the



construction of the compound wall, the total saving would amount to Rs. 40,000 out of a total estimate of over one lakh. Asked as to how the saving was effected, Mr. Subramania Iyer explained that it was in the prices of the material and the contractors' profits. The stone employed in the new works was granite quarried out of lands under the control of the Military Department, which had been leased out to contractors. His Excellency inquired whether it was cheaper to build with granite stones than with bricks. Mr. Subramania replied that the cost would be about the same, and that it was difficult to obtain proper bricks in Bellary. Before leaving His Excellency congratulated Mr. Subramania Iyer on the saving that had been effected by him, and said that he was glad to have seen the new cells, and that he was much pleased with the way in which they had been constructed. The jail, it may be added, gets its water-supply from three wells which it contains, one of which supplies the drinking water, the other two supplying water for gardening, etc.

VISIT TO ST. PHILOMENA'S CONVENT.

From the jail His Excellency drove to St. Philomena's Convent, where the Lady Superior of the Convent received him. Her Excellency Lady Amptill, accompanied by Mr. L. M. Wynch, had arrived at the Convent a few minutes before His Excellency came. The main hall of the Convent was beautifully decorated with embroidery work, and Their Excellencies, who were accommodated



on a *dais*, witnessed some excellent kindergarten and calisthenic exercises, hoop drill and shield drill performed by girls undergoing education in the Convent. One of the Sisters of the Convent read the following address before the proceedings commenced :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Sisters of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, on behalf of ourselves and of the children committed to our care, beg to express our most sincere thanks to Your Excellencies for your condescension in visiting our institutions. Even in this remote corner of the Presidency we have heard of the interest taken by Your Excellency, in all forms of work tending to the welfare of the public, and schemes for the further development and improvement of those actually existing. Her Excellency Lady Ampthill's patronage of education, art and industries as also her solicitude for the relief of suffering are well-known. They have been blessed with success and most happy results, which affect not only the present, but are destined to benefit future generations. Amongst many instances we may mention the Victoria Memorial Fund, so admirably devised and carried out. It is for us then an auspicious day, on which we have the honour to welcome the so happily chosen representatives of our good Emperor and beloved Empress. Having taken the liberty to forward to Your Excellency, a brief account of our institutions and their aims, we shall merely mention



here that they are but in their infancy. There are many difficulties in the way of rapid progress in this locality ; but we hope, nevertheless, to improve and develop the work in which we are engaged, so that nothing may be wanting to insure the best interests of all concerned. In doing so the remembrance of Your Excellencies' gracious visit to-day will cheer and encourage us to labour with renewed energy for this end. We again beg to thank Your Excellencies for honouring us with your visit, and our heartfelt prayer is that God may be pleased to bless Your Excellencies with a long life, accompanied by His choicest blessings.

Their Excellencies were next shown over the whole compound, and they expressed themselves highly pleased with what they had seen. This Convent was established in the year 1885 and has a high school containing 135 girls, and it is managed by the Sisters of the Convent of Good Shepherd. Besides the high school, there is a Eurasian Orphanage attached to the Convent, in which there are 18 girls, supported by public subscriptions and a Government grant equal to the amount subscribed by the public. There is also a boarding establishment affording accommodation for about 40 girls. There is an asylum for penitent women, there being 14 inmates in the asylum at the time of His Excellency the Governor's visit. There is also a Native Orphanage containing 20 inmates.

TWELFTH TOUR OF

VISIT TO THE DISTRICT COURT.

Her Excellency drove straight to the Collector's residence from the Convent, while His Excellency drove to the District Court-house. Here His Excellency was received by Mr. S. Russell and Mr. P. C. Ananthacharlu, Public Prosecutor, and was conducted over the various portions of the building. His Excellency first visited the big hall in which the District Judge holds his Court and which has been sometimes utilised for holding quasi-official meetings, rendered necessary by the want of a Town Hall. His Excellency made minute inquiries as to the system by which the jurors were selected. It was pointed out by Mr. Ananthacharlu that the jurors were selected from the intelligent men of the district and a list was prepared giving the names of those who were selected to serve as jurors.

His Excellency inquired if the jurors got anything in the shape of travelling allowance for the trouble they underwent in attending the Sessions. The Public Prosecutor replied that no sort of allowance was given to them, though several of them came from a distance of 30 or 40 miles. Asked as to the method of drawing the jury and the assessors in particular cases, the District Judge explained that it was open to the prosecution or the defence to challenge a certain number of jurors, who were drawn by lot, but with regard to assessors it was open to the Sessions Judge to appoint as assessors any two persons out of the list of assessors, and it



was not open to anybody to object to such appointment. His Excellency was next taken to the room where the vakils and pleaders who practised in the District and Munsif's Courts had assembled. On His Excellency entering the room, he was presented with a garland, and his attention was drawn to an excellent oil painting of Mr. Goldingham who presided over this District Court from 1881 to 1888, and who, as a mark of affection towards the members of the Bar, had recently sent them his photograph. There was also a photograph of Mr. Horsfall hung up on the wall. As His Excellency was getting out of the room, Mr. Balajee Singh, the Sarish-tadar of the Court, a native of the Punjab, was introduced to him. His Excellency inquired as to the language generally employed in the examination of witnesses. Mr. Ananthacharlu replied that very often the evidence had to be interpreted in as many as four languages in one and the same case, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani and Canarese. This elicited from His Excellency the remark whether it was not possible to have a common language for the whole of Southern India. Mr. Ananthacharlu replied that for at least 50 years to come there was no hope of having a common language, and if any language was to become at any time the common language, it would undoubtedly be English. His Excellency remarked that he had noticed during his tours that native gentlemen felt great difficulty in translating accurately into the vernaculars what he stated in English to the members of the several

deputations who waited upon him and who did not understand English. His Excellency next visited the Munsif's Court situated within the compound of the District Court. He was received by the District Munsif and conducted over the Court-room, the record-room and the office-room. It was explained to His Excellency that there had recently been a great fall in the number of original suits filed in the Court owing to the prevalence of plague. On inquiry as to the number of pleaders practising in the two Courts, His Excellency was informed that there were 10 High Court vakils and 15 first-grade pleaders. His Excellency made a humorous reference to the members of the legal profession, to which Mr. Ananthacharlu replied that the lawyers were of the greatest assistance to the Judges in explaining the Law bearing on the cases heard before them, and in marshalling the facts relating thereto, and their services were absolutely essential and were an invaluable help to the Judges in the matter of elucidating authoritative decisions that were being pronounced from time to time by the High Court. Both the District Judge and the District Munsif acknowledged the assistance they had always received from the members of the Bar. His Excellency inquired whether the pleaders enjoyed jokes from the Bench or responded to them in any way, as was often the case in England, where the jokes between the Judges and members of the Bar were always read with interest. An affirmative reply was given to this question, and the name of Mr. Venkata Rao



was mentioned as that of a humourist among the members of the Bar.

It was 10-15 A.M. when His Excellency returned to the Collector's residence.

At noon, to-day, His Excellency received a deputation of the Adóni Municipal Council, who presented him with the following address of welcome enclosed in a handsome casket and read by Mr. Nataraja Iyer, the Chairman :—

THE ADÓNI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL'S ADDRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the representatives of the Adóni Municipal Council, beg leave to approach Your Excellency to express our gratitude for your visit to our district.

Our small town which was founded about 3,000 years ago has had a chequered political career and it was not until it passed into the hands of the East India Company with the rest of the Ceded Districts, it commenced to enjoy a smooth and peaceful time under the just and beneficent British Rule. Since then it has made a slow and steady progress. It is now an important centre for cotton and carpet trade. It has five cotton presses worked by steam power, one of which has a ginning department attached to it. The carpet weaving is done entirely by hand looms and has not made any progress as it is in the hands of the uneducated weavers. The want of a school in our town is very greatly felt. We have only three Primary schools and the only Lower



Secondary school we had under the management of the London Mission and which was self-supporting was closed a year ago. The municipal council, alive to the necessity of a good school in the town, made arrangements to start the Lower Secondary school abandoned by the London Mission under its own management. This proposal, we regret to say, has not met with the approval of Government. If the financial position of the municipality has been the reason for Government not sanctioning the proposal, we beg to point out that it will be a long time before the municipality will be free from debts. It may not be out of place to mention here that, while in Harpanahalli, a union town with a population of 9,320, there is a high school, in the municipal town of Adóni with a population of over 30,000 with an extensive trade, etc., there is not even a Lower Secondary school. We would, therefore, request Your Excellency to consider this question and if Government is not pleased to sanction the opening of a good school under municipal management, the town must ever enjoy the unenviable reputation of being the most backward in a backward district.

The town though small has the special advantage of a system of water-supply inaugurated in 1895 and constructed with the liberal aid and support of Government. As the tank which supplies the town with drinking water is entirely dependent on rain and, as it failed to get a supply since 1897, the municipal council has experienced very great difficulties in keeping the town supplied with drinking



water. Last year the tank completely ran dry and water had to be baled from wells specially constructed in the bed of the tank. It was proposed to construct an infiltration gallery for which Your Excellency's Government kindly sanctioned a loan of Rs. 16,000. But as fortunately the tank received a good supply just as the work was put in hand the work was stopped. Though it is not at present necessary to incur any expenditure for the infiltration gallery, it is necessary to find means for ensuring an unfailing water-supply to the tank. This and other important questions such as the improvement of house-site, widening of streets, providing a proper system of drainage and other works call for the immediate attention of the municipal council. But the council has to put off such works for want of funds. Regarding the question of improving the water-supply we anxiously look forward to the great Tungabhadra project in connection with which we learn a canal will pass either through our town or not far away from it.

During the past year our town passed through the terrible epidemic of plague. The measures necessary for combating the epidemic involved the municipality in an expenditure of Rs. 16,900. As a greater part of the town had been evacuated, the taxes could not be collected and the municipality was in a difficult financial position when Government came to its aid by granting loans to the extent of Rs. 35,000. We beg to thank Your Excellency for these loans and for the free grant of Rs. 10,000 since



sanctioned for plague expenses. But the debt incurred for plague expenses is one which the municipality will find difficult to repay as the revenue is already burdened with the debt for water-works amounting to Rs. 82,000, without postponing for an indefinite period the sanitary and other improvements which the town urgently requires. The measures for combating the plague having been undertaken as much in the interests of the municipality itself as in the interests of the rest of the Presidency, we beg leave once again to humbly request Your Excellency to be pleased to convert the whole of the amount as a free grant to the municipality. We may here mention that as maximum taxes have been levied under all heads it is not possible to raise funds by increasing taxes for the repayment of the loans.

In conclusion we beg to thank Your Excellency for the kindness with which you have received our deputation and address and wishing Your Excellency and Lady Ampthill long life and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN OF THE ADÓNI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,—
It would have been much more satisfactory to me to have received your address at Adóni if the limitations of my time had enabled me to visit your town, but I am greatly obliged to you for coming here to meet me and tell me about your concerns. Although your ancient town is making progress in



industry and commerce, I am afraid that her municipal council has been passing through very anxious and dispiriting times, and I sympathise with you in the very serious difficulties which you have so modestly and temperately described to me. I wish that I had some substantial encouragement to offer you, but I think you will recognise from what I have to say that my reply must necessarily be circumscribed by the rules of Government and the accepted principles of administration and that I cannot possibly follow the dictates of sympathy and generosity.

You begin by mentioning the want of a school. I find that the Lower Secondary school at Adóni has been through many vicissitudes. It was maintained by Government for about forty-five years till 1883 when, in accordance with the policy then in vogue, all charges for "Middle School" as well as primary education were transferred to the municipalities concerned. In 1886, however, it was abolished as it had fallen into an inefficient condition and a private institution was successfully competing with it. In 1897 it was re-opened by the London Mission, but the school buildings fell into disrepair, and in 1902 the Mission said that they could not restore it for lack of funds and decided to make over the school to your council. The Government, however, were obliged to refuse their permission to this arrangement not only on account of the financial position of your council, but also because the proposal was opposed to the policy of the Government



of India which, as re-affirmed at the Simla Educational Conference, is that secondary education should be made more self-supporting and that the State should gradually withdraw in favour of private enterprise. Your proposal, as you will see, involved the very reverse, namely, the withdrawal of private enterprise in favour of the State, so that our decision was inevitable. We have, however, asked the Director of Public Instruction to try whether he can arrange with the Mission to resume charge of the Lower Secondary school. I can only hope that his efforts will be successful and that the town of Adóni will be spared the reproach which you apprehend.

As regards water-supply, your town is one of the fortunate few which were in time to secure a free grant of half the cost of the works from Provincial funds before other principles were established. I am sorry to hear that during the past few years there has been either a partial or a total failure of the supply. These years have unfortunately been the years of the lowest rainfall since 1876 and may therefore be regarded as exceptional. When the scheme was originally executed it was anticipated that the supply might fail about once in three years, and as you have now had several bad years in succession the chances are against the tank again running dry for some years to come. The proposed improvements have not been stopped altogether, but only postponed until it may be possible to resume operations, and in these circumstances I think that you would do well to consider the advisability of



refunding the loan to be drawn again when necessity arises instead of continuing to pay interest on money which you cannot spend at present.

You have as yet submitted no schemes to Government for the extension of house-sites, widening of streets or construction of drainage works, and they must, therefore, still be in an embryonic stage. I hope that by the time your schemes are matured your finances will have improved sufficiently for you to undertake them.

The execution of the Tungabhadra project to which you look forward must by its very nature be a long way off yet, but I trust that in due course it will be carried out and that it will be an advantage to Adóni. I sympathise with you very fully on account of the heavy expenditure which you were put to in consequence of the deplorable visitation of plague last year, but I can only meet your request by explaining the principles which must necessarily guide the action of Government. It is the duty of local bodies to take such precautions as may be necessary to prevent the spread of an epidemic from within their borders to those of their neighbours, and they cannot reasonably ask that their neighbours should bear the whole expense of doing so. Plague charges have been carefully apportioned between Local and Provincial funds on recognised principles, and it is only when the burden of the local charges becomes insupportable with due regard to the other services which local bodies have to maintain, that Government can come to their aid



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with loans or free grants. It is therefore contrary to these principles which are laid down and enforced by the Supreme Government that the whole of your plague expenditure should be debited to Provincial funds as you request. As we made you a grant of Rs. 10,000 so recently as the 3rd of June we cannot fairly promise you further assistance now. You must rest content with the assurance that the Government are aware of your financial embarrassment and will do their best to enable you to tide over bad times, in accordance with the principles by which we are bound and with due regard to the claims of other municipalities and district boards which share your ill fortune.

I am very glad to have met you, and I thank you for your good wishes to Lady Ampthill and myself.

A deputation of the Bellary District Board next waited upon His Excellency with the following address which was read by Mr. J. P. Cotelingam, Vice-President:—

THE DISTRICT BOARD'S ADDRESS.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the members of the District Board of Bellary, beg leave to welcome Your Excellency to this district.

Like other parts of India, this district has had its political vicissitudes. Till the middle of the 17th century, it was under the rule of a powerful



and enlightened monarchy; and after its downfall, there was unrest for about a century and a half till it came under the aegis of the British rule at the dawn of the last century; and since then, it has enjoyed a peace and prosperity unsurpassed in its annals.

This is Your Excellency's first visit to this district. And we take this opportunity of begging Your Excellency to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty, the Emperor, whose solicitude for his Indian subjects is well known, our feelings of loyalty and devotion to the British throne.

When Your Excellency's predecessors visited this district, there was on most occasions drought and famine, and we consider it a happy augury of the prosperity of Your Excellency's administration that the cares and anxieties of your high office are not made more burdensome by having to devise measures to combat a famine.

The project to dam the Tungabhadra, and conserve a large volume of water, which is wasting itself year after year into the Bay of Bengal, and make it useful for man and beast in this dry and at times arid district, has passed, we are happy to see, beyond the stage of talk and discussion. We hope that in the near future the Tungabhadra reservoir will be an accomplished fact and famine will disappear from the face of this otherwise happy land.

We wish we could stop here. But when efforts are being made to prevent drought and famine, that pestilential disease known as the plague is stalking



the country. It is now over four years since it made its appearance in this district and every effort that has been made to stamp it out has been of no avail. The district board has spent over a lakh of rupees on plague preventive measures and has curtailed its usual expenditure on education, medical relief, roads and communications.

That a curtailment of expenditure in these directions is inexpedient is the opinion of every officer connected with this district. This district is far behind other districts in the matter of education and is generally known as 'backward' in educational circles. By cutting off the expenditure on medical relief and reducing the number of dispensaries we take away from the reach of an ordinarily unwilling population the few centres of rational medical treatment. To divert expenditure from roads and communications to meet that on plague preventive measures is hardly fair, considering the purpose for which the cess is collected and the inconveniences caused to the ryot and the trader by want of proper communications.

We request that the whole of the expenditure on plague-preventive measures be met from Provincial funds and the District Board be relieved of all such expenditure. We respectfully thank Your Excellency's Government for the grant of Rs. 30,000 recently made to this Board, but in our present condition we cannot help asking for much more.

We pray the Almighty God will shower His choicest blessings on Your Excellency and Lady



Amptbill and will grant you both long life and prosperity.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you for the kind manner in which you have welcomed me by your presence and your words and I assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to find myself in this interesting district. I shall not fail to transmit your loyal message to His Majesty the King-Emperor to whom I feel sure it will be gratifying. It is a source of daily thankfulness to me that the past two and-a-half years have been free from the dreaded spectre of famine and that throughout the Presidency there has been a general increase of prosperity, as evinced by a higher birth-rate, a lower death-rate, a fall in the price of grain, and the extension of cultivation. This freedom from the anxiety and the financial burdens which are attendant on those terrible visitations to which India is exposed have made it possible for the Government to take up schemes of reform and improvement which had to lie in abeyance in the times of affliction and straitened resources. Among them one of the most important is the Tungabhadra project to which you refer, for the first care of Government must always be to devise measures for guarding against the calamities of nature and mitigating, as far as it is humanly possible, the afflictions sent by Divine Providence. The investigation of the Tungabhadra

project is being pushed on as rapidly as possible under a large staff of capable engineers, but I must warn you not to be too sanguine about the early execution of the scheme, which cannot be approved and adopted for some time to come. The practicability of the scheme from an engineering point of view has still to be completely demonstrated and after that the Revenue returns will have to be considered. This will be no light matter seeing that the canal is to command no less than three and three-quarter million acres and very careful enquiries will have to be made as to the extent to which the ryots will avail themselves of the water-supply and the amount of water-rate which they may be expected to pay. It will not do to have any doubt or uncertainty as to the financial aspects of the scheme where eight hundred lakhs of public money are concerned. Then there are of course other considerations of still greater importance, for a scheme of this kind has to be regarded from the Imperial point of view even more than from that of the Province and the districts affected, so that it can hardly be assumed that the stage of talk and discussion is over. I earnestly share your hope that in a future which will not be unreasonably distant the Tungabhadra Reservoir and Irrigation Canal will be numbered among the mightiest works of engineering in the world and that once more nature's boundless waste will be curbed by human skill for the increase of wealth and the prevention of calamity.



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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. 899

I more than sympathise with all that you say about the Plague which scarcely less than drought and famine acts as a check on progress and development. But when you request that the whole of your expenditure on Plague-preventive measures may be met from Provincial funds I am obliged to remind you that this would be contrary to the principles of Local self-Government which have been laid down by the Government of India after the weightiest consideration and which are not likely to be altered. It is the undeniable duty of a district or a locality which is infected by an epidemic disease to prevent the spread of the infection to neighbouring places and so long as the unfortunate necessity for expenditure on such preventive measures lasts, it is inevitable that economy in other directions must be exercised and that improvement and reforms however desirable must be postponed. Communities in many respects are individuals; when an individual is sick he is obliged to cease work and to lose money and it is only when his means of livelihood are exhausted that his friends and neighbours come to his assistance. As long as he has means of his own he cannot expect his neighbours to pay his doctor's bills, however vexatious and embarrassing they may be to him. In the same way the principle is established that Provincial funds must not be applied to local purposes until Local funds are exhausted, and that Imperial funds can only be drawn on when Provincial funds have been spent. All that the Government can do is



that which we have done for you this year, namely, to make grants-in-aid to those Local Bodies which have exhausted their own resources. It is only two months ago that we made you a grant of Rs. 30,000 which was as much as we could afford with due regard to the needs and claims of other Local Bodies in the same plight as yourselves and it is obviously premature just now to consider the question of further aid. You may, however, be sure that we shall not grudge you any future assistance of which you may stand in real need and which it may be in our power to bestow.

Allow me to congratulate you on the efficiency of your general administration which I hope will soon be rendered less difficult by improved finances, and also to thank you for the friendly words with which you conclude your address.

His Excellency next inspected some excellent specimens of carpets manufactured at Adóni and which were specially brought down to Bellary for His Excellency's inspection.

MORE VISITS.

At 4-30 P.M. Their Excellencies drove to the London Mission Girls' School where were gathered nearly 200 girls from various branch schools in the town. The girls were all in their holiday attire and entertained Their Excellencies with a programme of songs which had been drawn up



by Miss Haskard and Mrs. Lester. On conclusion of the programme Their Excellencies and party were garlanded by the children and left the institution much pleased with all that they saw of the school.

AT THE WARDLAW COLLEGE.

The Wardlaw College which is the only second-grade college in the Ceded Districts and is managed by the London Mission Society was next visited. At the College premises Their Excellencies were received by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, the Acting Principal of the College, and Mr. J. P. Cotelingham, the Permanent Principal who is now on furlough, and were presented with an address on behalf of the Principal, Masters and students of the college. The Wardlaw College is the development of the school founded by the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, D.D., in the year 1846. In 1867 it was raised to a High School and in 1891 was formally affiliated to the Madras University as a second-grade college. There are at present 406 students, of whom 99 are Brahmins, 97 non-Brahmin Hindus, and 66 Christians. The address ran as follows :—

THE WARDLAW COLLEGE ADDRESS.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the Principal, Masters and students of the Wardlaw College, most cordially join in welcoming you to Bellary and are deeply grateful for the honour Your Excellency has shown us in so kindly consenting to visit our college. Such visits not only call forth the loyalty of the rising



generation, but most vividly reveal the interest of the Government in the welfare of the people.

We gratefully recognize the sympathy and interest Your Excellency has shown in all educational affairs and recall with pride that one of the first acts in your official life was the unveiling of the statue of one of the foremost educationists in India, the Rev. Dr. Miller of Madras. Your Excellency's address at the last Convocation of the Senate of the Madras University has given further evidence of the importance you attach to the education of the people who enjoy the benefit of your wise administration.

The Wardlaw College is the development of the school founded by the Rev. J. S. Wardlaw, D.D., in the year 1846. A Matriculation class was opened about the year 1867, and a class for the preparation of students for the First in Arts examination was held so long ago as 1869, though it was not until the year 1891 that the institution was formally affiliated to the Madras University as a second-grade college. The college is supported by the London Missionary Society assisted by a grant-in-aid from Government, and it may be of interest to note, that it is the only college in the Ceded Districts. There are three unions in connection with the college, which aim respectively at the religious, the intellectual, and the physical well-being of the students. The Prayer Union was organized in 1894, the Dialectic Union in 1895, and the Athletic Union in 1896.

Your Excellency may be interested to know that on the 31st of March last, there were 298 students



on the roll, of whom 25 were in the college department. The various classes of the community were well represented, 99 being Brahmins, 97 non-Brahmin Hindus, 66 Christians, and 36 belonging to other classes. These numbers were unusually low owing to the fear of the recrudescence of plague, and they have now risen to about 360.

Assuring Your Excellency of our deep appreciation of the kindly sympathy shown in your gracious visit, and praying for the long life of Your Excellency and Lady Ampthill, and the Divine blessing upon your rule, we beg respectfully to remain, etc.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY

MR. PRINCIPAL, MASTERS AND STUDENTS OF THE WARDLAW COLLEGE,—I thank you heartily for the cordial words of your greeting and for your graceful recognition of my deep interest in the educational affairs of this country. It is always a peculiar pleasure to me to visit the schools and colleges of the Presidency, to collect mental impressions of assemblages of the rising generation and to hear what progress is being made in the development of intellect and character. And the reason for this partiality of mine is not far to seek. No man who is concerned in the administration of India, can fail to be constantly looking ahead, striving to peer into the distant future to discover the probable results of the work in which he is taking part and wondering what will be the ultimate issue of this unique blending of Eastern and Western civilisation. The



future depends upon the people of India themselves, on the development of the national character and on the adaptation of what is best in Western civilisation to those Eastern ideals which ought never to be discarded. All this lies with the rising generation and particularly with that section of it which will eventually form the educated portion of the community, the leaders of thought, the members of the learned professions, the higher official classes, the men of business and enterprise and, in short, the gentlemen of India. That is why I always like to see the boys and young men of this country and to learn what they are doing and how they are doing it.

I was reading the other day a very learned and interesting address on the "Ideal in Education" which had been delivered by Professor Runga Chariar of the Presidency College, and I was much impressed by this exposition of the views of an Indian gentleman of such great experience in educational matters. Professor Runga Chariar in his able analysis of the question said that the problem of education must be regarded from two distinct standpoints, (1) the development of the individual, and (2) the harmonising of the individual to his surroundings. He proceeded to examine from these standpoints the existing system of education, which is composed of two unrelated systems, the indigenous and the modern, and came to the conclusion that while the modern system tends to the development of the individual it is not so well designed as the old



education of the pundit for harmonising the developed individual to his Indian surroundings. While the tendency of Indian civilisation, said Professor Runga Chariar, had always been more dominantly religious than political, that of European civilisation was more political than religious and the modern education consequently instilled an individualistic and democratic spirit which was foreign to this land. Herein lay the defect of the modern system, for the democratic spirit could not possibly flourish on Indian soil or work out Indian civilisation; and it was the duty of honest patriots to remedy this defect.

I have quoted Professor Runga Chariar's lecture because it is an opinion of one of your own countrymen who is a great authority and because it supports the advice which I am accustomed to give the youth of this country in my own inexperienced and unlearned fashion. The result of my own observations is that the youth of this country with all their admirable qualities of intelligence, industry and morality have one great failing, and that is the lack of true public spirit. They are, as Professor Runga Chariar says, too individualistic, and the pressure of modern competition subordinates in them the desire to serve others and to devote their capacities and powers to the service of the race. That is why I always exhort the young men whom I have the privilege of addressing to cultivate in every possible way that school patriotism which is the germ and foundation of the wider patriotism of nation and



race. That is why I urge them to think first of all of the honour of their college whether it be in their work or their play or their ordinary conduct of life. It seems to me that it is a spirit of this kind which is needed to take the p'ace of those lessons of self-denial and altruism which were inculcated first of all by the ancient pundits, and to counteract the individualistic spirit to which I have just referred.

I had also the pleasure of reading another thoughtful essay on the subject of education which I should like to recommend to the Masters of this college as the opinion and advice of one of their fellow-countrymen. It was an address on the "Position and Prospects of Schoolmasters" delivered by Mr. Hanumantha Row of the Presidency College in which a very inspiring view is taken of the teachers' work and in which much admirable advice is given. But I must not plunge any deeper into these absorbing topics as the occasion is hardly suitable and your address has not invited me to discourse on them at large.

I am glad to hear how well the Wardlaw College has recovered from the shock which it sustained on account of the outbreak of plague and how thoroughly satisfactory is its present condition. I am glad that though he is on furlough I have had the pleasure of meeting your Principal, Mr. Cotelingam, to whose zeal and ability during the past twelve years so much of the efficiency of the college is due. He has been ably seconded by the



staff of masters to whom I offer my congratulations on their work and my best wishes for their future success.

And to you, students, I have this to say. You have three unions which aim at your well-being in three important branches of your education, and I do not doubt that they are doing good work. But do not rest content with this; let your striving be to render the whole Wardlaw College a single union for promoting the religious, intellectual and physical well-being of its members. Take a pride in your school, help one another, do whatever you find to do with all your might, and join in everything which promotes the common interests whether it suits your individual tastes or not. It is thus that you will learn those habits of self-denial and devotion to the common welfare of the society in which you live, which will stand you in good stead when you take your places as mature citizens of the land. By measuring your abilities against those of your fellow students and getting to know them in all the pursuits of your age you will learn to form a truer estimate of your own selves. You will be less likely hereafter to expect too much or to venture too little; you will find the friends who will stand by you all through life and you will learn whom to trust and whom to avoid. You will find out how little each man can do by his unaided endeavours but what great results can be achieved where each humbly does his small share in a united and organised undertaking.



With this simple advice, which may be old and commonplace but which I believe nevertheless to be that which you most need, I wish you success in your studies and a prosperous start in your future professions. I thank you again for the manner in which you have welcomed me and wished me well in my private and public life.

His Excellency, in acknowledging a subsequent vote of thanks, said that nothing could be more gratifying to him than that his visit to the Wardlaw College should be an occasion for the exemplification of school patriotism which he held so much at heart, by instituting a prize for the promotion of athletic sports. In his youth, His Excellency observed, he had taken considerable part in athletics, and remarked that on the playground was developed the best part of the social, physical, intellectual and moral qualities of the rising generation. He would be extremely glad to hear how the prize was competed for and who won it. He hoped that that might be the occasion for the creation of a spirit of healthy friendly rivalry which did more than anything else to promote good fellowship and friendship among the youths.

With the permission of the Principal of the College and his approval, His Excellency announced to the students that they would be given a holiday in honour of his visit, which he hoped they would thoroughly enjoy.



Their Excellencies left the college amid the loud applause and vociferous cheering of the students.

VICTORIA CASTE AND GOSHA HOSPITAL.

From the college the party drove to the new Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital which Her Excellency the Lady Ampthill had been requested to open. A large number of the leading residents, European and Native, of the station had assembled at the premises to take part in the auspicious ceremony. The following address was presented to Her Excellency the Lady Ampthill:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—Early in the year 1901 after the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen-Victoria there was all over the Empire a desire to perpetuate the name and memory of the Great and Good Queen in some suitable manner. Considering the interest which her late Majesty took in the welfare and all that concerns the women of India, Your Excellency suggested that the women of this Presidency should raise a sum of money for a memorial to Queen-Victoria and that this memorial should take the form of an additional number of beds in the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital at Madras. In accordance with this desire of Your Excellency, in April 1901 Mrs. R. C. C. Carr started a subscription list among the women of the Bellary district. By the end of July 1901, it was found that the collections in the Bellary district were highly satisfactory, and when



we closed the subscription list for the district we had collected Rs. 18,513. With Your Excellency's permission, after sending a sum of Rs. 6,000 to the Central Hospital at Madras, we kept the balance to be used for local charitable purposes. It was then decided that the three revenue divisions of the Bellary district should each have a women's hospital built at its head quarters. On the 10th July 1902, a public meeting of persons interested in this matter was held at the Collector's office under the presidency of Mrs. Carr, and it was resolved to construct the present building at this site. At this time we had only Rs. 2,970 on hand. At this public meeting several charitable gentlemen of this town offered to make substantial contributions for this building, among whom Mr. P. Rama Rau Garu, first-grade pleader, Mr. Haji Ahmed Sait Bahadur, Special Magistrate, Mr. Karim Sahib and Mr. Mari Siddappa deserve prominent mention. On the 31st July 1902, the foundation stone of this building was laid by Mrs. Carr on the eve of her departure from this district. And since then Mrs. Carr, to whose exertions is due this hospital and whom we cannot sufficiently thank and feel grateful for, though away from us, has been obliging the committee with her valuable suggestions and advice. The name of Miss Haskard must in this connection be mentioned for the unremitting interest she has been taking in the matter. When the building was half constructed and we were in need of further funds, Her Highness the Maharanee, late Regent of Mysore, and



the second princess of Mysore came to our help with substantial donations. We must express our heart-felt thanks to these and numerous other donors who have helped us with their contributions. It was understood that the building when completed should be handed over to the Bellary Municipal Council for its upkeep and maintenance as a hospital for women and children. The municipal council have agreed to take over the building and commence starting it as a dispensary for women and children only with provision for special cases of delivery. As time goes on and funds permit the institution will be developed into a hospital for women and children with quarters for a resident medical practitioner. As the institution combines in itself a dispensary and a General and Lying-in Hospital the committee hopes that it will have a long career of usefulness. This is the history of the institution which we have begged Your Excellency to declare open, and the members of the committee now respectfully beg Your Excellency to open the institution.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

His Excellency made the following reply on behalf of Lady Amptill:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Lady Amptill wishes me to be her spokesman on this occasion, but as I have no doubt that she could express much better than I can that which she has asked me to say for her, I must beg you to forgive my shortcomings.



In the first place, then, Lady Ampthill asks me to thank you for your address in which you have courteously recapitulated the history of the institution, which she has followed from the outset with the keenest interest. Lady Ampthill has looked forward for a very long time to seeing the completion of this building of which she has heard so much, and it is a very great pleasure to her to have the privilege of declaring it open.

The prompt and generous response which was made all over the Presidency to Lady Ampthill's appeal for a Women's Memorial to Queen Victoria showed not only the great affection and veneration in which Her Majesty was held, but also that Indian ladies realise the vast importance of helping their poorer country-women to medical aid. Bellary was the district that collected the largest sum for this memorial and it is a great gratification to Lady Ampthill that the three revenue divisions of the Bellary district should each have a local memorial besides having sent such a large donation to the Central fund. Her Excellency would very much like to associate herself with all you have said about the generous help that you have received. She knows how much Mrs. Carr had the matter of the hospital at heart and how much the success of the collection was owing to her interest and hard work. She feels certain that both Mrs. Carr's and Miss Haskard's zealous assistance and advice must have been invaluable to the committee. The generosity of Her Highness the Maharanee of Mysore and her



daughter are so well known that it is no surprise to Lady Ampthill to hear that she and her daughter came forward so liberally on this occasion.

Her Excellency sincerely hopes that this institution will develop in the manner which you anticipate and give many women additional cause to bless the memory of the great and good Queen Victoria. Lady Ampthill, and, if I may say so, I also, will always be anxious to hear how the institution progresses and prospers. I think that I have now said all that I was charged to tell you and so I now ask Her Excellency to formally declare the building open.

Her Excellency Lady Ampthill was then presented with a silver key with which she opened the door of the principal ward and in doing so she hoped that the institution would prove of lasting benefit to the women of the Bellary district.

Their Excellencies were garlanded before they left the hospital for the Collector's residence.

This closed the programme of a fairly busy day.

ON THE WAY TO VIJAYANAGAR.

KAMALAPUR, 10th Aug.—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill, accompanied by their Staff and Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, Mrs. Cowie, Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Mr. P. Hannington, Mr. B. C. Smith, Mr. H. T. Reilly, Mr. F. Noyce, Mr. Brooke-Leggatt, Mr. Lamb, Major and Mrs. Earle and others



left Bellary yesterday morning by a special train for Kamalapur to visit the famous ruins of Vijayanagar. At Daroji the party mounted horses which were in readiness there and rode across country to Kamalapur, a distance of 17 miles. The horses were placed at their disposal by Colonel Younghusband, the Colonel of the 2nd Madras Lancers, who had also kindly provided a relay of horses about half way. *En route* a halt was made at Devalapur, where His Excellency and party dismounted.

INTERVIEW WITH DEVALAPUR RYOTS.

The village reddy was sent for, and in reply to His Excellency's question, he said that he had held that office for the last 35 years. He was asked by His Excellency about the state of the crops and the prospects of the season and also about the condition of the ryots and their average pattah holdings and so on. His Excellency next asked if the ryots of the village had any grievances to represent to him. They said they wanted the forest reserve near their village to be thrown open and disafforested. His Excellency enquired of the karnam what land was available outside the reserved area and was told that there were as many as 1,000 acres and more of waste land or *poramboke* and 700 acres of unreserved forest land. Asked why they wanted reserved forests to be thrown open when they had such a large area of unreserved land, they said there was nothing on the waste land and that it was all bare. His Excellency pointed out to them



that if he granted them their request and threw open reserved areas for their free use, there would in a few years be no forests at all and that the present forest would come to the same condition as the waste lands. He then asked the ryots whether they granted to their children everything they asked for, to which they replied in the negative, and added that they only gave them what was necessary and what was good for them. His Excellency said that in the same way he could not grant the request of the ryots in regard to the forest lands, because it would not be good for them to do so. His Excellency then took leave of the villagers and rode on without stopping at another village where it was originally proposed that he should stop, for he was informed that the requests of the ryots of that village were similar to those of the people of Devalapur, and besides there was nothing to be seen in that village. Kamalapur village, where the camp was pitched, was reached at about 11 A.M. Her Excellency continued the journey by train and alighted at Anantasenagudi level-crossing about two miles from Hospet and drove to the camp. Mr. Cowie's arrangements for the comfort and convenience of Their Excellencies in camp at Kamalapur were excellent. Mr. Rama Rao, the Tahsildar of Hospet, was in charge of the camp.

THE RUINS OF VIJAYANAGAR.

In a Governor's tour in the Bellary district is always included a visit to the ruins of the famous



capital of the Vijayanagar Empire. The ruins extend over nine square miles and comprise the remains of the principal buildings occupied by the Royal house of the historic Vijayanagar dynasty and of temples which contain some of the finest specimens of architecture, in which branch of art, as well as in works of public utility such as irrigation channels and dams, the rulers of the Vijayanagar Empire had earned a unique reputation. These ruins are interesting in that they give one an idea of the grandeur and glory of the chief seat of the Vijayanagar Empire in its palmiest days. From accounts left by Portuguese and Italian travellers, one learns that the city of Vijayanagar was such that "the pupil of the eye has never seen a place like this and the ear of intelligence has never been informed that there existed anything to equal it in the world." The Vijayanagar Empire rose about the year 1340 as a result of the combined efforts of Hindu Kings to oppose the steady march of Mussalmans southwards, as everything which Hindus held most dear seemed tottering to ruin under Mussalman oppression. For 250 years the rulers of the Vijayanagar Empire successfully kept the Muhammadans at bay. Their capital city was a strong citadel built on the lofty hills of granite on the bank of the Tungabhadra, which served as an effective barrier on the north. Vidyardnya, who became later a great religious teacher of India, had assisted Devaraya, the first Vijayanagar King, in laying the foundation of the empire. The city was composed of seven



citadels surrounded by seven walls. Around the first citadel were stones of the height of a man, one half of which was sunk in the ground. These were fixed one beside the other in such a manner that it was described that "no horse or foot soldier could boldly or with ease approach the citadel." There were seven fortresses around the city. The distance between the opposite gates of the outer fortress, north and south, was seven miles, the same distance intervening between the gates on the east and west.

The space which separated the first fortress from the second and up to the third was filled with cultivated fields and with houses and gardens. In the space from the third to seventh, wrote Abdur Razak, a Persian Ambassador to the Court of Vijayanagar about the first half of the 16th century, "one meets numberless crowds of people, many shops with a bazaar. By the King's palace are four bazaars placed opposite each other. On the north is the portico of the palace of the Rai. Above each bazaar is an elevated arcade with a magnificent gallery; but the audience hall of the King's palace is elevated above all the rest. The bazaars are extremely long and broad." Again, Edwardo Barbessa, an Italian traveller, who published an account of his travels in India in 1516, describes the capital as "of great extent, and the seat of an active commerce in country diamonds, rubies from Pegu, silks of China and Alexandria, and cinnabar, camphor, musk, pepper and sandal from Malabar." Yet another Italian traveller spoke of Vijayanagar thus:—"I have seen many



Kings' Courts; yet have never seen anything to compare with the Royal palace of Vijayanagar which has nine gates." He describes the city as being 24 miles round, enclosing several hills.

While the hills are still there as silent witnesses of untold wreck and ruin wrought by Mussalman vandalism, the old palaces, council chambers and audience hall are now a mass of *débris* from which it is impossible to infer exactly what the original was. However, there are many edifices in process of decay, which speak of the past greatness of the empire. First we meet with a fine stone aqueduct which carried water from the Kamalapur tank to a building which at some time or other must have been a bath. There is another building with numerous underground passages the object of which cannot be definitely stated at this distance of time. That which is shown as the Durbar platform is a relic of what must have been a fine building. The basement of it is of granite construction, the stones running all round the basement being carved with several hundreds of figures of horses, elephants, nautch girls and gymnasts and pictures of military reviews and shikar expeditions. This platform was used by the Rajahs of Vijayanagar as a coign of vantage from which to view processions during festivals and also fights of animals such as tigers, elephants, etc., which were pitted one against another, to afford pastime to the members of the Royal family. A monolith stone trough 42 feet in length, about 3 feet in breadth and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth is an object of great interest,



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lying within a few yards of the Durbar platform, and is still intact.

The Hazara Ramaswami temple which also is now in ruins, contains some fine specimens of *basso-reliefs* in black marble besides several excellent carvings on the walls illustrating scenes from the Ramayana. Within a short distance from this temple are the ruins of what was the zenana of the Rajahs. There are remains of the high stone walls that enclosed the Royal harem, which, it is recorded, contained several hundreds of ladies and their attendants. Inside the same compound are stables still intact, because built of massive blocks of stone, in which were lodged some of the elephants attached to the palace. Adjacent to these is a concert hall from which the *noubath* was played in the morning, noon and evening in times gone by. There is also in a fairly good state of preservation what is said to have been the gymnasium where the male members of the Royal household exercised themselves. A further or so to the north of the zenana is a mutilated monolith figure of Narasimha, the man-lion-god, about 20 feet high, and next to this is a monolith lingam of Siya of enormous proportions.

Their Excellencies and party, accompanied by a large number of District officials, rode out last evening to see the ruins, which lay within two miles of the camp. They were met near the "Queen's Bath" by Mr. Power, the Sub-Divisional officer, Public Works Department, who showed His Excellency the work which had been executed according



to the instructions of Mr. Marshall, the Director-General of Archæology in India, who had visited the ruins in January last. Mr. Marshall, it is said, has in view, with the sanction of the Government of India, the restoration as far as possible of the remains of unique antiquarian interest. An estimate amounting to Rs. 30,000 has been prepared by Mr. Power, and the Madras Government has sanctioned Rs. 10,000 this year to be spent mainly on clearing bush and opening out buried structures. The work done so far up to the time of His Excellency's visit has been very satisfactory. The whole ruins have been opened and well-defined pathways have been made.

The party inspected the Durbar platform and the carvings round its basement, as also the stone trough, the Hazara Ramaswami temple and the palace enclosure, and climbed up to the temple of Virupākshi on the top of a high hill, whence was obtained a bird's-eye view of the whole country for miles around and of the ruins, and of the winding of the Tungabhadra river passing through several rocky gorges with which this part of the country abounds. A splendid view of the ancient bridge across the Tungabhadra was also obtained.

This morning (10th instant) the party left the camp at an early hour and proceeded to Thalarakatta, about two miles from the camp and thence rode to the Vittalaswami temple, the roof of which is formed of immense slabs of granite supported by monolith columns of the same material, the work-



manship of which shows the high degree of proficiency and skill reached by sculptors of the ancient Vijayanagar Empire. A noteworthy feature of the carvings in this temple is the absence of anything which offends one's taste or sense of propriety and decorum, indecent representations being entirely absent. There is a stone car in the temple supported by stone elephants, which is a unique work of its kind. On all sides of the temple there are ruins of a continuous row of stone *mantapams* which must have in ancient times served as booths in times of festivals. The route from Thalarakatta to this temple, which was formerly a thick jungle, has been opened out and now a good pathway well-defined with white-washed stones has been laid out. The Sub-Divisional officer drew His Excellency's attention to the several interesting things which were to be seen in the Vittalaswami temple. This was then left for the Humpi village, the party riding and walking portions of the distance along the banks of the Tungabhadra. On the way they halted for a few minutes to see the Kothandaramaswami temple, where the presiding deity is also a monolith and in which worship is still kept up.

Entrance to the Humpi village is by the eastern end of a large and spacious street which is kept in an exceedingly bad condition. On either side of this street, which is about 50 yards in width, are rows of dilapidated buildings in stone, most of which are overgrown with bushes or thorny plants. There are still a few in a state of preservation and



are occupied by people. At the western end of the street is the great Pampápathiswami temple, which somehow escaped the bigoted iconoclasm of Mussalman invaders. Worship is kept up in this temple which is resorted to by huge crowds of pilgrims during feasts and festivals. The party spent a few minutes at the temple and proceeded next to see the Jain temples a little distance away. They rode back to the camp *viâ* the Krishnaswami temple and that of a monolith Ganapati of gigantic proportions. The camp was reached in time for breakfast, the party having ridden nearly seven miles and spent three hours of the morning in inspecting the interesting ruins.

In the afternoon the party divided themselves into different smaller groups and revisited the ruins, of which Mr. R. Sewell, the late Collector of Bellary, writes in pathetic terms thus :---

Vijayanagar has disappeared as a city and a congeries of small hamlets with an industrious and contented population has taken its place. For five months the work of destruction went on in Vijayanagaram after the battle of Talikotta. The city knew no rest. The Muhammadans slaughtered the people without mercy, broke down the temples and palaces, wreaked such savage vengeance on the city that with the exception of a few great stone-built temples and of a few walls of buildings, nothing remains but a heap of ruins to mark the spot where once the stately buildings stood. They demolished statues, broke up the pavilions and carried on day



after day their work of destruction. They lit huge fires in the magnificently decorated buildings forming the temple of Vittalasyami near the river, and smashed its exquisite stone sculptures. Never perhaps in the history of the world has such havoc been wrought—and wrought so suddenly—on so splendid a city, teeming with a wealthy and industrious population, in the full plenitude of prosperity one day, and on the next seized, pillaged, and reduced to ruins, amid scenes of savage massacre and horrors beggaring description.

Thus fell the great city of the now “Forgotten Empire” and its ruins lay uncared for for several centuries. It was only after the enlightened British Government came into possession of these great archæological remains that their historical value was recognised by the world, and steps have now been taken to preserve them as far as possible to posterity.

VISIT TO HOSPET.

HOSPET, 11th Aug.—This morning Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. L. M. Wynch, Major Campbell, Major Giffard, Captain Matthews, Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Mr. B. C. Smith, and Mr. H. T. Reilly, drove from the camp at Kamalapur to Hospet, a distance of eight miles. The party arrived at this town at 7-30 A.M. Their Excellencies were met in front of a tastefully decorated reception pandal and accorded a cordial



welcome by the representatives of the merchants, ryots and other residents of Hospet. They were conducted to the pandal, and seated on a temporary dais erected at the southern end of the pandal and garlanded. The residents of the new town then presented an address of welcome to His Excellency, alluding to the following grievances as requiring attention: (1) The early amelioration of the laws relating to the management of religious institutions; (2) the institution of rural banks protected and supported by Government; (3) the relaxation of Forest laws; (4) free use of lands for cattle grazing; (5) free use of jungle leaves for manuring, etc., and (6) relaxation of certain plague restrictions. The address ran as follows:—

ADDRESS FROM THE RESIDENTS OF HOSPET.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the residents of Hospet, “the new town” built on the site of one of the suburbs of the ancient Vijayanagar in honour of Tirumala Devi, the consort of the famous Krishna Devaraya, beg to welcome Your Excellency to this historic neighbourhood.

2. The ruins of Vijayanagar which Your Excellency has visited begin almost from this place and have been from time to time visited and admired by Your Excellency's predecessors and after the visit of His Excellency Lord Curzon, a deep interest is being taken in the preservation of the numerous monuments of ancient architectural skill, sublime even in decay, rich in example to the student of art



and pregnant with suggestions of the past history of the land.

3. We beg to acknowledge with heartfelt thanks the various other blessings of the British rule and with feelings of love express our gratitude to His Excellency Lord Curzon, the Governor-General and Viceroy, for the reduction of salt-tax and for the raising of the minimum for the income-tax.

4. The inauguration of the most gigantic but benevolent project, "the Tungabhadra Irrigation Project," which Your Excellency's Government is seriously contemplating to undertake, if proved successful will undoubtedly prove a boon to millions and a blessing to the agricultural classes, wiping away from the topographical map of India the line of famine zone which marks all round the rainless districts of the Deccan.

5. We would once again lay before Your Excellency for consideration the following grievances which we have been asking Your Excellency's Government from time to time to redress :—

(a) The early amelioration of the laws relating to the management of our religious institutions.

(b) The institution of rural banks protected and supported by Government.

(c) The relaxation of forest laws, and especially the free use of brushwood for boiling sugarcane juice.

(d) Free use of lands for cattle-grazing. Free use of jungle leaves for manuring, etc.



(e) Relaxation of certain plague restrictions, viz., that passport should not be issued to persons proceeding from one infected area to another, and raising from 5 to 15 the minimum number of cases required to declare a place infected.

6. In conclusion we feel extremely thankful to Your Excellency for the kindness in granting a patient hearing, and we sincerely pray for a long and glorious rule as His Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENILEMES,—I am obliged to you for your kind address of welcome which in its graceful language gives me the impression that you are no little influenced by the spirit of the place in which you dwell. It would be difficult to reside among these magnificent relics of by-gone power and splendour without being appreciative of the art of your forefathers, proudly conscious of the glories of your past history, and withal mindful of the transient nature of all human affairs.

I have long looked forward to visiting this part of the Presidency and I have come here with the double object of looking back into the past and forward into the future. The retrospect which has been inspired by the interesting ruins which I have just seen and by a study of the brilliant history associated with them is unfortunately over. Much though I should love to tarry here and indulge in the fascinating occupation of reconstructing in



imagination the mighty city of Vijayanagar with all its stirring life, I cannot forget that the Governor of the Presidency has to count and economise every moment of his time, and I fear that the prospect of a second visit is more than unlikely.

To-day it will be my interesting duty to prospect into the future and to get some idea of the locality which will, I trust, become the site of one of the mightiest irrigation works in the world, for the better understanding of affairs which will occupy much of my time for the next two-and-a-half years. It seems to me not altogether inappropriate that the place which was once the centre of the most powerful Hindu kingdom should become the site of one of those great works which are now-a-days the product of the human skill and wealth which was formerly devoted to labours of greater beauty but less utility. Vijayanagar was once the crater from which poured forth the fiery streams of war and devastation; it is to become, we hope, the fountain which will spread over hundreds of miles of arid plain the peaceful wealth of fertilising water.

I have said a good deal about the Tungabhadra project in other places which it is unnecessary to repeat, but now that I am on the spot and among the people who will actually see the dry fields suddenly covered by a vast, deep lake 150 square miles in extent if the scheme is carried out, I should like to mention a point to which I have not yet alluded. The execution of the Tungabhadra project will depend, in the first instance, on the good-will



of the Hyderabad Government, a portion of whose territory it is proposed to submerge. We have, I am thankful to say, an earnest of that good-will in that His Highness the Nizam has given us every facility for the investigation and has most courteously instructed his officers to assist our engineers to the best of their ability. Perhaps some day it will be permitted to me to revisit this spot as a quiet tourist, long after I have been forgotten as the Governor of Madras, and to see side by side the remains of the mighty works of the past and the completion of the mighty works of the present. I hope that it may be so.

You have concluded your address by briefly referring to five matters which you style grievances calling for redress. I cannot admit that the word "grievance" is correctly applied to any one of them. The first two are very reasonable requests for the amelioration of existing conditions, and the last three are requests which are not so reasonable and which do not relate to anything which can properly be called a hardship or grievance. I shall deal with them in order, and, if possible, with a brevity equal to your own.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. Srinivasa Row, of the Legislative Council, drafted a Bill for remedying certain defects in Act XX of 1863, the Religious Endowments Act, and this Government has forwarded the Bill for the favourable consideration of the Government of India. I have only just heard to my regret that the Government of India refuse



to sanction the introduction of this Bill, but they promise to consider whether any further facilities for instituting suits by persons honestly interested in religious endowments can be given consistently with the policy of non-intervention. I hope that in this way a remedy may be found for complaints which I fully recognise to be justifiable and well-founded.

The question of the institution of Rural Banks is also under the consideration of the Government of India and until their orders are published, the Madras Government cannot take any further action. His Excellency the Viceroy alluded to the question in his last budget speech and while indicating that legislation would be necessary, expressed the hope that the matter would not be much longer delayed. I wonder why you did not remind me that Hospet is noted for its Agricultural Bank under the able management of Mr. Hanumantha Gowd who received the title of Rao Bahadur on the 1st of January this year, and whose interesting note on the subject of Agricultural Banks was forwarded to the Government of India.

In these two matters I have been able to offer you, at any rate, the encouragement of hopeful anticipation. I now come to your last three requests with which I must tell you frankly that I have no sympathy, for if they were granted, they would not conduce to your welfare.

Forest conservancy is an attempt to re-cover with forest growth the lands which have been



utterly denuded by the reckless freedom of cutting and grazing which was in vogue in the past and to preserve the existing forest for the use and advantage of the people for all time. The relaxation of Forest laws would mean that the forest areas which are now protected would in a few years become as denuded as the waste lands now are, and that the state of the grand-children of the present generation would be much worse than your own. The District Forest Officer tells me that the supply of brushwood to be obtained from the waste lands is very limited owing to the poverty of the forests and the slowness of their growth, and it must, therefore, be husbanded as far as possible. In some parts of the district the waste lands are so nearly exhausted that the Forest Officer has been obliged to open portions of the reserves to give the absolutely necessary supply. This shows clearly what would happen if the people had their own way.

The removal of the tax on brushwood for sugarcane boiling would lead to a great deal of waste at the expense of the ryots who are entitled, under the rules, to free firewood from unreserved waste for agricultural and domestic purposes; as the economies at present practised by using the refuse of the sugarcane and cholam stalks would be sure to cease. The tax must therefore be maintained in the interests of the majority of the villagers.

I learn from the District Forest Officer that the forests are already so much overgrazed that no signs of natural reproduction can be found. If the grazing



fees at present charged were to be abolished the evil would be intensified.

As regards the free use of jungle leaves for manure, I find on enquiry that the Tangedu shrub which is largely used is allowed free, but that a small charge is imposed for the use of the leaves of the Kanuga tree which it has been found necessary to protect from indiscriminate hacking. The mode of levying the charge was modified two years ago on the representation of the ryots, and if they have any legitimate grievances as regards the existing system the District Officers may fairly be trusted to do what they can to remedy them.

It is the wish of Government—and frequent instructions have been issued on the point through the Board of Revenue—that the ryots should be given every facility to obtain leaf manure, but these demands for free supplies savour of killing the goose with the golden eggs. The Government had an object lesson in Cuddapah a few years ago of the result of allowing useful trees to be cut free. The concession was instantly abused by every one who had the means or the influence to do so and had to be withdrawn, but not before a vast amount of mischief had been done.

No relaxation of the Plague restrictions can be allowed. So long as Plague is confined within narrow limits an infected place requires as much protection from fresh importation as any uninfected place. The principle was first recognised in 1901, and it was reiterated this year and incorporated in



the rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act. A single indigenous case is quite sufficient to infect a town, as has been found by bitter experience, and it is of the utmost importance to stamp out the epidemic at once instead of waiting till 15 cases have occurred and half a dozen centres of infection become established.

I hope that in these matters of Forest laws and Plague regulations, you, the leading members of the community, will strive to make the uneducated understand that what is done is necessary for their ultimate welfare and that small or temporary restrictions are not to be weighed against lasting privation and universal calamity.

I have spoken far longer than I intended, and so in my turn I thank you for your patient hearing and the friendly manner in which you have addressed me.

ADDRESS OF THE CITIZENS, MERCHANTS AND RYOTS OF HOSPET.

Next was presented to His Excellency another address by the representative citizens, merchants and ryots of Hospet who requested Government to give an impetus to industrial education by teaching such industries and trades on such improved methods as were adapted to supply the present wants of the people, by opening free industrial and technical schools in different centres and granting scholarships to poor students. The address ran as follows:—



MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the undersigned citizens, merchants and ryots of Hospet, beg most respectfully on behalf of ourselves and of the agricultural and industrial population of Hospet Division to offer our cordial greetings and hearty welcome to Your Excellency on this auspicious occasion of Your Excellency's visit to the ruins of the ancient capital of Vijayanagar, which was once the seat of learning and art.

Your Excellency must have seen the present state of the ruins, looking grand even in their decay, of that kingdom on whose throne sat Hindu kings who patronized the arts of peace with a liberal hand and who above all bequeathed to their posterity those splendid specimens of Hindu architecture which to-day are the admiration of the world. But the iron hand of time, helped by the iconoclastic Muhammadan and the treasure-hunting pilgrim, has made the buildings share the builder's doom and make the traveller sad and recall the following lines of Lord Byron :—

“ Fair Greece, sad relics of departed worth,
Immortal, though no more, though fallen, great.”

But the benign British Government stepped in with timely aid and checked the rapacity of time and the hand of the treasure-hunter by taking protective measures to arrest the progress of decay.

Warring against the internal germ of decay in art can, however, be effected more successfully by diverting the course of the present system of education from its general aspects to one of a particular, viz., an industrial, nature.



All the European countries as also America enjoy their present prosperity from their industrial development and the pressing need of India as in other parts seems to be to give an impetus to industrial education by teaching such industries and trades on such improved methods as are adapted to supply the present wants of people.

His Excellency Lord Curzon, our Governor-General and Viceroy, said at Delhi that at last was the long sought opportunity of doing something to resuscitate these threatened handicrafts; to show to the world of what India is still capable and, if possible, to arrest the process of decay.

No doubt the duty of doing good to the country devolves upon each and every one as a common object and as His Highness the Maharaja Sir Siyaji Rao of Baroda rightly said: "The ultimate remedy lies in our hand and we have to carry it out by ourselves." Yet we look upon the Government as upon a good father who might be expected to take the lead and initiate his ignorant children at the beginning by opening free industrial and technical schools in different centres and granting scholarships to poor students.

In conclusion, we offer our prayers to the Almighty to bless Their Majesties The King-Emperor and Queen-Empress, under whose benign rule we live in peace and contentment and sincerely wish Your Excellency and Lady Ampthill a long and prosperous life.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you heartily for your greetings and welcome which have added to the pleasure of some most interesting days.

I have already addressed another gathering of your fellow-citizens this morning and said all that I have to say about my impressions of this historic locality. I shall, therefore, not repeat myself; but your evident pride in your historic surroundings leads me to tell you that the Government are most anxious to preserve the remains of Vijayanagar from further decay and destruction and have resolved to spend a considerable sum on this object. It is at the direct instigation of the Viceroy that we have decided on this course, and I am sure that you will agree with me that what His Excellency has done for the preservation of ancient monuments is not the least of his services to India. All that I saw yesterday convinced me more than ever of the wisdom of that policy, for I hold that in all matters India would do well to remember the past and treasure everything that was best in it.

The question to which you call my attention and on which you will expect me to make some observations is that of Industrial education. It is an appropriate topic for this occasion when I am to have the pleasure of visiting one of those Industrial Exhibitions which are so strongly recommended for the attainment of the objects which you have at heart. Let me say then in the first place that I think you have expressed yourselves somewhat loosely if not



incorrectly when you say that the present system of education should be diverted from its general aspects to one of a particularly industrial character. It is an accepted principle among all the educational authorities of the world that industrial education must proceed *pari passu* with general education, and that students cannot advantageously take up the former unless they have the foundation of a sound, general education. Industrial education cannot supersede or displace general education, but must follow and supplement it. The Government have not been unmindful of the need of fostering industrial education, and besides maintaining the School of Arts at Madras they give grants to recognized industrial schools and offer scholarships to pupils in all art and industrial schools. Further, the Government of India recently appointed a Committee to enquire into the whole question of industrial education, which will, we hope, lead to important developments of the present system.

You do well, however, to take to heart the sagacious words of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda and to remember that you alone can work out your own salvation. The forthcoming Industrial Exhibition at Madras, which is being organised by popular effort, is a most gratifying sign of present awakening to the knowledge that the remedy lies in your own hands and I look forward to it with the fullest interest and sympathy. Whether the State should make industrial and technical education free or not is a question on which the



Committee of the Government of India will no doubt pronounce an opinion, but I have this remark to make:—Although the education given by the State may arrest the debasement of native art, revive indigenous forms and teach improved methods, there will be but little practical effect unless markets can be found for the product of the artisan. Here, in your own Ceded Districts, there is a very serious condition of affairs, for the native manufactures, so far from finding expanding markets, are being ousted by imported goods, and the depression of your industries is largely due to this cause.

The great industrial development of European countries and of America, to which you allude in your address, is largely due to the much higher standard of comfort demanded by the people of those countries and to the way in which they spend more on luxuries as they rise in the scale of wealth. In India, on the other hand, wealth is so largely hoarded or devoted to usury that there is little demand for the thousand and one things on which artisans are employed in Europe and America. In India the village carpenters, potters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths and weavers are as well able to supply the simple wants of the villagers now as they were a century ago, and until those wants develop and multiply, and demand for the products of industry arises, the growth of manufactures must be retarded. I have heard of a typical case in a village in South Arcot where some years ago fortunes were being



made in the ground-nut trade, but where the substitution of tiles for thatch on the houses, the purchase of a few more expensive cloths and jewellery for the women and the substitution of copper for earthenware vessels, represented pretty well the sum of the objects on which the wealth acquired was expended. Even in the houses of well-to-do Indian gentlemen, so I am told, there is very little of the luxury and variety which fills the house of a European of similar position and means and which gives employment and stirs the inventive power of Western artisans. In the towns, perhaps, luxury is increasing, and the demand for industrial products is growing, and to a small extent the European community are employers of native labour, but the field for industrial employment is at present very small and must remain so until the well-to-do Indian develops his wants. That it will all come in time, I do not doubt, and it is impossible not to be hopeful where there are so many signs of popular interest and appreciation of the question. This exhibition you have here is one of the signs and I hope to see or hear of many others.

I appreciate the loyal sentiments with which you conclude your address and I am sincerely grateful to you for your personal good wishes.

Before Their Excellencies left the pandal they were entertained with native music for a few minutes. Then they made a move to Rao Bahadur C. Hanumantha Gowd's house, where a small



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HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

1039

exhibition of products of local manufacture had been got up for Their Excellencies' inspection. There were *kambhis* and silk *saris* worn by Indian ladies and a collection of fancy toys of local make. There was also a very small collection of old weapons of the Vijayanagar dynasty, a loan of which had been obtained from the Rajah of Anagundi. A number of fine bulls of local breed and a pair of magnificent looking buffaloes were also shown to His Excellency who evinced great interest. Rao Bahadur Hanumantha Gowd had also arranged for a *Kolattam* dance by his daughters and those of a few friends of his. The children sang the National Anthem and sprinkled Their Excellencies with flowers. His Excellency thanked Mr. Gowd for the interesting if small exhibition he had got up in his house for his inspection.

Their Excellencies and party then rode to Melapuram to inspect the site of the dam which is to be built across the Tungabhadra. Thence they drove back to Kamalapur Camp in time for breakfast.

The following is an account published in the *Madras Mail* a short time ago of the Tungabhadra project which was referred to in several addresses:—

A REVIEW OF VARIOUS REPORTS.

The Tungabhadra Irrigation Project is one that is attracting the attention of five districts in the Madras Presidency, as well as the people of the Nizam's Dominions.



It is one of the most extended and costly of the many irrigation schemes that have commanded the attention of Government. For thirty-five years and upwards, the plans have been discussed and the Government of Madras have adhered to the belief that the project of utilising the waste water of the Tungabhadra river is feasible as well as desirable.

The Tungabhadra river has its source in the hills of South Canara, flows in a northerly direction through Mysore, then follows the northern boundary of the Bellary and Kurnool districts till it unites with the Kistna river. During five months of the year—from June to October—there is a superabundance of flood water, a large part of which runs waste to the sea. In the Bellary district, the Tungabhadra is tapped by eight anicuts, but since the country away from the river rises rapidly, only a small area of land is benefited by these anicuts. Lower down the river, at Sunkesala, are the head works of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, which utilises a large quantity of the water of the river. During five months of the year, however, a very large quantity of water passes over the Sunkesala anicut and is entirely wasted. The proposed plan of the Tungabhadra scheme is to utilise this waste water for the benefit of the Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Nellore districts. These are the districts that are more liable to visitations of drought, and consequent famine, than any others in the Presidency. Hence the importance of the Tungabhadra project.



HISTORY OF THE PROJECT.

Sir Arthur Cotton was the first to draw up an extended scheme for utilising the water of the Tungabhadra. His plan was four-fold (1) to erect storage reservoirs on the Tungabhadra or its tributaries; (2) The Bellary project, viz., a canal to take off from the river above Hospet sufficient water for the irrigation of the Bellary district only; (3) The Kurnool-Cuddapah project, viz., a canal to start from the Tungabhadra above Kurnool, pass through portions of the Kurnool and Cuddapah districts, and to carry a sufficient supply to be discharged into the Penner river for use in the Nellore district (this canal has been constructed); and (4) the construction of works at Nellore for the purpose of utilising the waters of the Penner river, when they had been supplemented by the water brought down by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal. As has been said, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was duly constructed, and at a heavy cost. It is considered by many to have been more or less of a failure, mainly for the reason that the ryots refused to exchange their time immemorial dry cultivation for wet. A further reason is that the canal cannot carry as much water as it was calculated it would, and therefore only a very irregular and insufficient amount of water can be passed into the Penner river for utilisation in the Nellore district.

The further development of the Tungabhadra project has been investigated and discussed most



minutely for years by Engineers of the highest ability. In 1889 Mr. A. S. Russell was deputed for special investigation of the scheme. Mr. G. T. Walch, then Chief Engineer for Irrigation, made a personal investigation and returned an unfavourable report, on account of the excessive cost of the undertakings. In December 1897 and February 1898 Mr. O'Connell reported on extended investigations that had been carried out under his direction, and Government remarked that the subject must not be dropped. In 1898 Colonel Baddeley submitted a report with a note by Mr. H. E. Clerk, in which three possible reservoir schemes on the Tungabhadra were outlined. In dealing with this report, Government directed that the suggested Honnur and Valvapur sites for reservoirs should be further examined. Colonel Hasted, Colonel A. W. Smart, R.E., and Mr. T. Higham, C.I.E., are other prominent names connected with the history of this great project.

The more recent reports are those of Mr. H. E. Clerk, Superintending Engineer on special duty in connection with Tungabhadra scheme, whose report bears the date of 7th January 1902; and of Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Executive Engineer, Tungabhadra-Penner projects, whose report has just recently been issued.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Indian Irrigation Commission of 1902 examined fully and carefully the Tungabhadra



project, and submitted important recommendations to the Government of India. The letter of Mr. W. B. Gordon, Secretary to the Indian Irrigation Commission to the Government of India, bears the date of 9th March 1902. After tracing briefly the history of the project and its great importance as a *protective* measure in time of famine to the Ceded Districts, as well as a most beneficial *irrigation* scheme, he writes :—

“I am to recommend that the most competent officers available be employed on the early investigation and preparation of the following projects :—

(1) Remodelling the Karnool-Cuddapah Canal, so that it may carry to the 75th mile as great a supply as can be conveniently carried by that route (from 1,600 to 2,500 cusecs) and constructing the Chepad, Velgode and other suitable channels for carrying the supply to lands in which wet cultivation will be practised.

(2) Measures for utilising the surplus supply that will thus be made available for the extension of irrigation in Bellary and Nellore Districts, or to the supply now required for the Sungam Anicut and Pennar River Systems.

(3) The construction of a canal from the Tungabhadra River—not merely to irrigate parts of the Bellary District, but a much larger work to traverse the Bellary District, to cross the Huggari River, and to pass into the basin of the Pennar water sufficient to protect large areas in the Anantapur, Cuddapah and Nellore Districts. The taluks of Pulivendla and Kodiri in the Cuddapah District are specially in need of protection, and the possibility of carrying a branch into these taluks across the upper basin of the Pennar should be investigated. In Bellary there will be but a small demand for water in ordinary years, while in years of drought it will

be necessary to extend protection to the largest possible area of dry-crop cultivation in that District, and the canal must be designed to meet these varying conditions. The extra supply required for Bellary in dry years will be obtained by restricting the supply passed into the Tungabhadra or Penner for second crop cultivation in the Districts below.

(4) Storage works on the Tungabhadra and its tributaries, whether in the Bellary or Dharwar districts, or in the Hyderabad or Mysore States; and on the Penner and other rivers to which water can be supplied by means of the proposed canal.

(5) Storage works and a canal from the Kistna for the irrigation of the Kistna and Nellore Districts. In the event of its being found impossible to secure adequate storage for Project (3), or to carry a canal of the required dimensions through the Bellary District, except at a cost which will be prohibitive, the question should be considered of carrying the whole supply required for Nellore along the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal route, and the following alternatives should be investigated :—

(i) The complete reconstruction of the first 75 miles of the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal.

(ii) The construction of a canal on the left bank of the Tungabhadra, to take off above the Sunkesala anicut and to be carried across the Tungabhadra lower down by means of an aqueduct.

(iii) A dam across the Tungabhadra lower down with a cut or tunnel into the head of the Kundaur nullah."

Any irrigation scheme of such vast proportions as the Tungabhadra project requires much patience and most careful investigation. As a result of over 35 years' thought and discussion, the various plans for diverting and utilising the waters of the Tungabhadra have been narrowed down to one. At



least such is the decided opinion of Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Executive Engineer, Tungabhadra-Penner projects, whose report is the most recent one. The following are the four possible ways of diverting the water of the river, *viâ* the town of Bellary into the Hagari river :—

(1) A dam three miles above Hospet and a cutting and tunnel seven to nine miles in length through the Papinayakanhalli Pass. (The expense of this route makes its adoption practically impossible.)

(2) A dam at the same place as (1), and a canal *viâ* Nelapur, Uparhalli and Daroji. (The choice of this plan “admits of no doubt.”)

(3) A dam at Valabhapur, about 10 miles further up the river, and a canal following the same course as in (1) or (2).

(4) A dam lower down the river near Hampi and a canal *viâ* Nelapur.

The objections to plan No. (3) are that a canal of greater length by 10 miles would be required, and that the foundations for the necessary dam are unpromising. And if plan No. (4) were adopted, the well-known ruins of Hampi as well as Hospet town would be submerged. Hence in the opinion of Mr. A. T. Mackenzie the choice of the route will be No. (2) which, though expensive, is “perfectly feasible.”

COST ESTIMATED AT RS. 870 LAKHS.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission, estimates for the project

have been drawn up as carefully as possible for plan No. (2), and these estimates reach the enormous figure of Rs. 870 lakhs! This figure includes all the main works and the possible distributaries that may be required. The approximate estimate for the main works is Rs. 413 lakhs. Rs. 40 lakhs is allowed for compensation, Rs. 190 lakhs for distributaries, and Rs. 227 lakhs for establishment, tools and plant.

The estimates for the main works are given as follows :—

			LAKHS.
Tungabhadra dam	...	...	80
Do. sluices	...	...	20
Main canal, 24 miles to Daroji	...	...	48
Tunnel, 10,000 feet	...	...	30
Main canal, 70 miles to Hagari	...	..	35
Hagari dam	...	...	20
Cutting through watershed, 5½ miles	...	...	16
Tunnel do. do. 12,000 feet	...	...	33
Anicut for Tadpatri block	...	...	3
Gundikota dam	...	...	40
Do. sluices	...	...	10
Mangapatam cutting	...	...	20
Someswaram dam	...	...	40
Do. sluices	...	...	15
Grand Total	...	...	413

A glance at the above items will give some idea of the magnitude of the proposed project and the bold conception of such an extended scheme for the improvement of the condition of the people of the Ceded Districts. The engineering difficulties that



will have to be overcome are enormous. Four large dams of great strength and lasting durability will have to be erected, nearly 100 miles of canal built, two tunnels, 10,000 and 12,000 feet in length, cut through mountains, and two deep cuttings through rock must be made. Only a strong, far-sighted and benevolent Government could conceive so vast a project. Yet the probabilities that the scheme will ere long be inaugurated are bright.

Mr. Mackenzie appears to be in full favour of proceeding with the plan. "If the work is not done now," he says, "it will be done hereafter. It is inconceivable that our descendants will for ever allow all this water to run waste into the sea."

COURSE OF THE DIVERTED WATERS.

The main dam across the Tungabhadra will be at Malapuram, three miles above Hospet. It will have to hold up about 130 feet of water, thus making a large lake above the dam. From this dam the canal will run *via* Nelapur and Uparhalli. From here a tunnel will be made to Daroji tank. From thence the canal will continue *via* Bellary to the Hagari river, which will have to be crossed either by an aqueduct or a dam; then the Hagari-Penner watershed must be pierced by means of a cutting nearly 6 miles long and a tunnel 12,000 feet long. The water will then flow into the Penner river bed, through the Cuddapah and Nellore districts, to the Bay of Bengal.



THE TUNGABHADRA DAM.

The dam across the Tungabhadra will be the most important and most expensive of the engineering features. As far as is known the bed of the river is granite, and there will thus be excellent foundations for the dam. In order to examine the sides and bed of the river thoroughly, a diamond drill has been ordered from England. Last April the well-known geologist, Mr. Bruce Foote, of Yercaud, inspected and examined the site. It will thus be seen that Government are proceeding in a business-like manner with the evident purpose of putting the scheme through as soon as practicable.

SOME DIFFICULT FEATURES.

The most difficult portion of the plan will be the first part of the main canal, as it runs through irregular and very rocky ground, and "will need the most careful designing." The expense of carrying the water through, or else over, numerous fissures will be very great. In one place a short dam, 70 feet high, will have to be made, "to hold up the end of a valley."

The tunnel, through the hills to Daroji, large enough to carry the vast amount of water at the time of greatest flood, will be a most important undertaking. The crossing of the Hagari river and the passage through the watershed into the Penner will likewise be a large and important piece of work. The latter is "feasible in a great many ways, and its decision will need the nicest judgment owing to the series of compromises necessary."



BENEFITS OF THE PROJECT.

The benefits that will be afforded by the proposed project are very great and far-reaching. It is difficult to compute how many acres of land will be benefited; but, after as careful calculations as possible, the estimated area affected, excluding the Cuddapah Block of 50,720 acres, amounts to 3,789,440 acres!

“What may be said with certainty,” writes Mr. Mackenzie, “is that a tract of $3\frac{3}{4}$ million acres, or nearly 6,000 *square miles*, will never again know famine.” This is certainly a vast tract of land, and the fact that famine will be made impossible to the people in the five districts of this Presidency that are specially liable to famine, ought to commend the project to all, despite the enormous expense that will be required.

The number of acres in the different districts that will be commanded by the diverted waters of the Tungabhadra are given as follows:—

	ACRES.
Bellary, West Block	510,880
Bellary, East Block	760,320
Hindri Block	512,640
Tadpatri Block	77,440
Muddanurn Block	130,560
Cuddapah Block	50,720
Jammalamadugu Block	174,080
Pulivendla Block	177,760
Nellore, North Block	758,400
Nellore, South Block	687,360
Grand Total including the Cuddapah Block	<u>3,840,160</u>



The above figures demonstrate the vast possibilities of the project. It will not only keep famine away from hundreds of thousands of people, but will enable them to better their condition, amass wealth, educate their children, and become self-respecting citizens. Most of the canals that will irrigate the above-mentioned blocks have already been roughly surveyed, and surveying operations are still being carried on.

Looking at the project from a purely business point of view, there is reason to believe that it would give ample interest on the capital expended. Mr. Mackenzie is of the opinion that there would be a return of 7 per cent. on the required Rs. 870 lakhs expenditure.

A large amount of power for electric plants will be available and this would be another source of income.

THE RETURN TO BELLARY.

BELLARY, 12th Aug.—The Governor and party left Hospet by special train this morning after spending three days in visiting the ruins of Vijayanagar and in inspecting the site of the Tungabhadra dam. At Kuditani His Excellency, Mr. A. T. Mackenzie, Mr. D. W. G. Cowie, Mr. L. M. Wynch, Major Giffard, Captain Mathews, Mr. Hannington and a few others alighted and rode across country into Bellary inspecting the alignment of the proposed Tungabhadra canal, while Her Excellency and Major Campbell returned to Bellary by the train.



HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. 1051

A DEPUTATION OF LANDHOLDERS.

At 1-15 P.M. to-day His Excellency received a deputation of landholders at the Collector's residence. The members of the deputation, who were six in number, were selected from various parts of the district, so that the deputation might be a representative one. His Excellency discussed with them matters relating to remission of assessment, Forest regulations and Kistbandi.

With regard to land revenue remissions, His Excellency said:—You say dry remissions must be liberal in Bellary and that no applications need be insisted on for remission on wet and dry lands. Have you any reason for asserting that remissions had not been liberal in the past.

On this subject Pampanna Gowd, one of the members of the deputation, paying an annual assessment of Rs. 3,000 to the Government, acted as the spokesman. He said that suspensions were made year after year in the collection of revenue in seasons of drought. But in succeeding good years the arrears of the past year as well as the revenue of the current year were collected from the ryots, who felt it a great hardship. Instead of suspensions in the collection of revenue, the deputation desired that remissions should be granted.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Assessment on dry lands is fixed very low, because in computing it large allowance is made for vicissitudes of seasons. The idea is that good seasons should pay for bad seasons.



The spokesman said that the assessment on dry lands was not low in the Bellary district, whatever it might be in other districts. What ought to be assessed at two annas was assessed at eight annas. Poor ryots had to borrow, and it was, therefore a hardship that they should have no remissions granted them in famine years.

HIS EXCELLENCY: You must remember that the ryot has no right to remission. When remission is given, it is an act of favour on the part of Government. When the ryot is in difficulty, then the payment of kist is suspended and when it is clear that he cannot pay at all and when there are several bad years in succession, then the Government grant remission.

The spokesman said that the people were very much indebted and often mortgaged their lands, as evidenced by the figures for the past two years relating to the registration of mortgage deeds, the number of which had considerably increased. Besides, during the last two years more ryots had come to him for loans than during the previous years, which showed that they were in very poor condition.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Surely last year was a good year.

The spokesman said that what was obtained from the land had to be paid for kists and they could not even pay their creditors. In old days they could not get people to borrow, but nowadays there were many people willing and ready to borrow.



HIS EXCELLENCY : How do you know that more ryots are indebted now ?

The spokesman said that in his forefathers' days very few people came to them for loans ; now people came to him freely.

HIS EXCELLENCY : I feel pretty certain that the general statements you make that the remissions have not been frequent and liberal, are not quite correct. The policy of the Government has always been to be liberal in the matter of remissions. I do not remember the figures for the Bellary district, but I know that in regard to one of the Ceded districts, Kurnool, we granted larger remissions last year than was even recommended by the Collector. The Deputy Collector tells me that there was a large remission last year and the year before.

HIS EXCELLENCY next asked Narayana Reddi, another member of the deputation, whether it was also his opinion that the ryots were more indebted now than they used to be.

He answered in the affirmative.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Have you heard many complaints ?

NARAYANA REDDI : I know that several people went to the Registrar's office to register bonds of mortgage, and some have come to me and mortgaged their lands to get money.

HIS EXCELLENCY : That was more now than 10 years ago ?

NARAYANA REDDI : Yes, larger numbers come now.



HIS EXCELLENCY: Do you know of many people who have asked for remissions and could not get them?

NARAYANA REDDI: I do not know.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Out of Rs. 15,000 which is the *beriz* of your village, a remission of 700 was granted last year and another Rs. 700 in the year previous to that.

NARAYANA REDDI: I am thoroughly satisfied with the remission granted last year; but the remission granted during the previous two years was not sufficient. There was only suspension of collection of revenue in those years and even though we petitioned to the Board of Revenue, no concessions were granted.

With regard to the request of the deputation that the rule requiring applications for remission might be done away with, His Excellency gave the deputation the same reply that he had given to the Gooty deputation at Anantapur. After traversing practically the same ground as at Anantapur, His Excellency briefly summed up the objects of the rule requiring applications thus:—

(1) To ascertain whether the ryot wants remission: (2) to enable Revenue officers to arrange for a timely inspection of the field for which the remission was sought: (3) to protect the ryots themselves from extortion by some unscrupulous village officials. During the last two years the Government had made special concessions in this matter. They had done away with the anna stamp



for the applications. Applications were not insisted upon when there was widespread loss of crop, and also provision was made for the presentation of collective petitions. The Collector of the district had the discretion to excuse delay in the submission of applications if he was satisfied that there was proper reason for the delay.

The next subject which was brought to the notice of His Excellency was the question of land revenue kists. They asked that the present kistbandi might be altered so that collections might begin a month later than now. At present the first instalment of the kists fell due in a month when the crops were being harvested or were about to be harvested, with the result that the ryots had to go to the Sowcar or somebody else to borrow the money required for paying the kists, at a high rate of interest. If the first instalment was collected a month later, they could sell their crops and thus avoid the necessity for borrowing.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Your suggestion will not apply to all lands. Some soils are red and some black. There are different kinds of crops; some are harvested early and some late, so that it will not apply to all taluks, or to all lands.

Pampanna Gowd said that it would apply to all lands.

HIS EXCELLENCY : What assessment do you pay? What is your land? Is it all red or black soil?

THE SPOKESMAN : I pay Rs. 3,000. I have got both red and black soils.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Let us take black soil. What do you grow on it?

THE SPOKESMAN: Cotton and cholum.

HIS EXCELLENCY: When is cotton planted?

THE SPOKESMAN: Cotton is sown in August and harvested in February or March.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Is it a single crop or double crop?

THE SPOKESMAN: Only one crop.

HIS EXCELLENCY: What about cholum?—A. Cholum is sown in October and harvested in March.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Is it the same everywhere?—A. Yes, throughout.

HIS EXCELLENCY: What is grown on red soil in March and October?—A. Cotton and cholum.

Another member of the deputation explained that from March to October the soil is allowed to lie fallow.

HIS EXCELLENCY: I have seen cholum growing now, as I have been riding about the country. You ryots ought to be able to tell me when your crops are sown and harvested.

THE DEPUTATION: Yellow cholum is harvested in December and white cholum in March.

HIS EXCELLENCY: You have got your cholum harvested in December. Does not that enable you to pay your kists in January? Have you no money in January?

THE DEPUTATION: People who harvest yellow cholum can pay for the particular lands on which that cholum was grown, but that is not enough to enable one to pay for the whole amount of the kists.



HIS EXCELLENCY : All that I want to find out is this, why is it inconvenient for you to pay the kists in January ?

One of the deputation said that for all Mungari crops, or first crops, they had no objection to pay in January, for people grow it on red soil, but for the Hingari crops, or later crops, which are grown on black soils, they could not till later.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Suppose a ryot has black soil and has to pay his kist in January, why is it difficult to pay the kists in that month ?

THE DEPUTATION : Because no crop is harvested.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Has the ryot nothing left ? Does not he store his grain in pits or granaries ?

THE DEPUTATION : It is only the rich who do so, but not the poor.

HIS EXCELLENCY : What do they live on ?

THE DEPUTATION : They borrow grain from richer ryots and pay back after harvest.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Is it not rather improvident ? Why should they not store ?—A. They have got so many expenses that they have very little to store.

HIS EXCELLENCY : They are able to pay back next year what they borrowed in the previous year. Why don't they store it themselves ?

THE DEPUTATION : It is not possible to have any surplus so far as the poor ryots are concerned.

Mr. C. H. Gowd submitted that all the western taluks, with the exception of a few villages, were red soil and people harvested in December. They could not sell the produce until January. It would



1658

TWELFTH TOUR OF

be very good if the kists were arranged to be collected from January for red soil and from February for black soil. A ryot could not sell the produce in the month in which it was harvested for he would have to wait and find a market.

HIS EXCELLENCY : I know that old grain is being sold in bazaars after the harvest.

THE DEPUTATION : It is part of the last year's crop. But even supposing that a ryot harvests his crop at the end of December, he will have to borrow to pay before the 15th of December when the first instalment falls due.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Has the ryot got nothing at the end of the year ?

THE DEPUTATION : No.

HIS EXCELLENCY : What does he live on ?—A. A few bushels of paddy or cholam.

HIS EXCELLENCY : He has borrowed that ?—A. Yes.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Even if the kists were altered he will still have to borrow. What difference does it make whether he borrows to pay the kists or for his living ?—A. If he goes on borrowing for paying the kists, he will have to pay heavy interest.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Do you think that the ryot has nothing in December when he has to pay the kists ?—A. Nothing for paying the kists. He may have a few bushels for his food. If he is allowed to pay in January, he can sell his new grains and will not be put to the necessity of borrowing.



HIS EXCELLENCY: As far as I can see, it only applies to the poor ryot and does not affect the wealthy?—A. Yes.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Does the poor ryot buy any jewellery?—A. No.

HIS EXCELLENCY: He does not spend money on marriages?—A. Perhaps he does, a little more than he can afford.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Have you heard any complaints about the date of the kists?—A. Yes.

HIS EXCELLENCY: It does not matter to you at all, wealthy ryots?—A. No.

HIS EXCELLENCY: I want to tell you that there is great difficulty in altering the dates of the kistbandi. The financial year ends on the 31st March. Therefore the bulk of the revenue has to be collected by the end of that month. If one of the kists now collected before March were postponed to April or a later month that would mean that a quarter of the whole revenue will be lost for that particular year. The land revenue of this Presidency is about Rs. 600 lakhs a year, so that the loss would amount to Rs. 150 lakhs in that year, and that loss can never be recovered unless the kist were put back again. What I am talking about is of the kistbandi of the whole Presidency and not of this district in particular. It will be difficult to alter the kistbandi of one district without altering it for the whole Presidency. Let me give you an instance. The local college here gets a grant-in-aid from Government of several thousands of rupees in a year.



Suppose the Government were to say next year, it is not convenient for us to pay in March but we can only pay in April. Just see what that means for this year. The college will get no grant, and that will affect all the people whose salaries are to be paid and the whole college. In the same way, if we forfeited a quarter of the land revenue of the Presidency for one year by postponing one of the kists to April, everything in the administration will suffer. The establishment will have to be reduced, irrigation and other public works could not be carried out, the Police, which is already not sufficient, will have to be reduced, we shall not be able to give the grants for education that we are now giving, and there will be a hundred other difficulties. You see, therefore, it is not an easy thing to alter the kistbandi so as to commence a month later. The only way out of the difficulty is to have three kists. How do you like to pay the kists in three instalments of four annas, eight annas and four annas?—A. We would rather have four.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Why?—A. It will be a great advantage to the ryot.

HIS EXCELLENCY: I have always heard that the ryots will not be willing to pay the eight-anna kist. What is the reason, do you know? Is it that he does not like to pay so much at once even if he has the money?—A. He will find it difficult to pay it. Almost all his lands will be mortgaged to the Sowcar, and it is the Sowcar who pays the kist amount, and he would rather pay him small sums,



especially in sugarcane taluks where the jaggery is sold in April, and till then the Sowcar will have to pay out of his own pocket and he will not like to lend large amounts.

HIS EXCELLENCY: The ryot will not object, will he? It cannot make any difference to him when he pays to the Revenue officer so long as he borrows from the Sowcar?—A. The Sowcar will object.

HIS EXCELLENCY: I want to consider it from the point of view of the ryots and not of the Sowcar. What will the ryot say?—A. If the Sowcar is willing to pay it, the ryots won't mind it; but the Sowcar would wish to have the produce sold before he makes new advances.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Do you say that most ryots are in the hands of the Sowcar?

THE DEPUTATION: Yes.

HIS EXCELLENCY: What I want to know is whether the ryot will like to pay in three instalments instead of four.

THE DEPUTATION: Four kists are very convenient.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Why are four kists more convenient than three?

THE DEPUTATION: People who give loans would give only small amounts, and if large amounts are asked for, they would hesitate to give.

HIS EXCELLENCY: It seems to me that this question of kistbandi is a Sowcar's question and not a ryot's question?—A. More or less.



HIS EXCELLENCY : It is rather a new light to me. Do you think that the ryots will prefer four kists as now, or three kists beginning a month later?—A. Four kists with a month later.

HIS EXCELLENCY : That is impossible. Which does a red soil ryot like better : four instalments beginning with December of four annas each, or three instalments beginning with January of four annas, eight annas and four annas?

THE DEPUTATION : We like four kists from January.

HIS EXCELLENCY : I see how it affects the Sowcar. I gather that it really does not affect the ryot except that he incurs the Sowcar's displeasure. There are a great many people who sub-let their lands. How does the kistbandi affect them?—A. The tenant feels the difficulty as he will have to sell the crops. We only sub-let the lands and don't give him any money.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Why should you not give him money?—A. For cultivation purposes we give him money. Whenever he pays the money back, he will have to pay us the interest besides the principal, and then he pays the lease amount. If we do not pay him for expenses he will borrow from the Sowcar, mortgaging the crops.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Supposing a man sub-lets all his lands, does the kistbandi affect him?—A. Those who sub-let do not feel the difficulty. They pay the kists out of their pocket and get it later on from



the ryots. It is only those who can afford to do so that sub-let their lands.

HIS EXCELLENCY: This is a question that I find great difficulty in understanding. I find great difficulty in seeing what it really matters to the ryots when kists have to be paid. Supposing a man has a fixed salary of Rs. 500 a year and knows that he has to pay Rs. 50 in taxes, I do not see that it matters to him when he pays his taxes provided he receives his salary. Cannot a ryot do the same? We assume that the ryots are in a position to pay the kists. During the course of the year they have enough money to pay. Cannot they save it?—A. Poor ryots cannot. They will have to borrow and pay. It is a matter of Sowcars. It affects the ryot in that he has to pay more interest.

HIS EXCELLENCY: I am quite ready to admit that the present system is not a perfect one. I dare say that it has many drawbacks. It was settled after years of consideration by officials who had the best experience, and it has worked very well for the past 20 years. Hitherto nobody has suggested an improvement which would suit everybody. Everybody wants something different. I am glad to have had this talk about it. I see your point of view, and I understand it. I hope you see that it is not such an easy matter to alter the kistbandi by a stroke of the pen. Mr. Carr sent up a proposal recommending three kists and he consulted a number of gentlemen, among whom you, Mr. Gowd, were one and you agreed to the recommendations.



MR. C. H. GOWD : So far as I am concerned, I still agree, but I am speaking for the poor people who feel the difficulty.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Then you were speaking for yourself, but now you are speaking for the ryots ?

MR. C. H. GOWD : Yes.

HIS EXCELLENCY : I fancy that Mr. Carr consulted you from the public point of view, *i.e.*, of the ryots.

The next point raised by the deputation was in regard to forest grievances. They alluded to the common grievances of difficulties of cattle grazing, securing leaves for green manure, etc.

HIS EXCELLENCY : These gentlemen of the Press report very accurately and carefully everything I say when I am on tour. I suppose you all read the newspapers and that you have seen what I have said in other places ?

Half of the deputation who were ignorant of English said they had not read the reports of His Excellency's tour.

HIS EXCELLENCY : It is a long business to explain over again what I have said in other places. I will ask Mr. Hanumantha Gowd to explain it to you later on.

HIS EXCELLENCY, however, briefly explained the principles underlying the forest policy of Government, which was to secure the forests for future generations and not to make revenue out of forest. In this district especially the forest growth is very



scanty and needs to be husbanded very carefully for another 15 or 20 years.

Mr. C. H. Gowd submitted that in regard to forest offences, the punishment inflicted was three-fold, viz., impounding of cattle, cancellation of permit, and the levy of a fine.

HIS EXCELLENCY remarked that people who committed offences against the Forest Act ought to pay and the punishment must be made sufficiently deterrent.

Mr. C. H. Gowd next pleaded for free permission to poor people to gather fruit and carry small head loads from reserved areas. He said that this permission would be of great help to those that live from hand to mouth.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Then you will have the whole population coming into the forest. When the Forest Guard comes in, they may say, "I am a poor man, I am a Panchama collecting fruit." The object of issuing permits is to have a system of control.

Mr. C. H. Gowd : We can only point out grievances and the Government must adopt remedial measures.

HIS EXCELLENCY : But we are always thinking and considering how the Forest rules can be worked with as little hardship and pressure as possible, and we are always looking into them. Mr. Sim, who was District officer here and Forest Settlement-officer formerly, is coming round here. I will ask him to look into all these small matters and see whether anything can be done.

The deputation received His Excellency's remarks with satisfaction.

HIS EXCELLENCY: I see you have noted one other thing in your memorandum. You want that water-supply for black-cotton soils should be liberally provided by constructing reservoirs from Provincial funds and that roads should be made in such villages where Local funds cannot give any money for the purpose?

THE DEPUTATION: Yes.

HIS EXCELLENCY: Unfortunately wherever there is plague local boards have to economise—and put off, however desirable they may be, schemes for water-supply and improvements of communications. But this year it so happens that Government has been able to give large grants for village water-supply. I forget the exact amount at this moment, but we gave as much as it was thought that local boards could spend this year on water-supply. So far as I remember, we at first thought of giving Rs. 75,000 for village water-supply to the boards, and then it was discovered that the boards could not spend that money, and that it would be wasted and that they would not have labour available; the number of people who dig wells, Woddors, was limited; and then we gave, I believe, Rs. 50,000. Now you will see that it is a matter which we have been thinking about and doing what we could.

MR. C. H. GOWD: I have been a member of the Bellary District Board for 18 years; during that period many offers were made by the people, but we



had to decline all of them, because we could not give half the amount.

HIS EXCELLENCY : What does it cost to construct a well?—A. Rs. 200 to 300. If we go in for stone revetment, we shall have to spend some more. Some experimental boring machines might be tried.

HIS EXCELLENCY : Are wells made here by a special class of people? Are not they Wodders?—A. Yes. In two or three villages there is only one well which supplies water for drinking.

HIS EXCELLENCY : In riding across country this morning, the first thing I asked the villagers was where they got their water from in that great arid plain. They showed me their well. In two places that I passed I was told to my surprise that wells seldom failed where they had them. These are all the things that you have noted for discussion. We have had a good long talk and I do not know if there is anything else you want to mention.

MR. C. H. GOWD said that hitherto no Governor had asked them about the welfare of the people. His Excellency was the first Governor who saw them in person and asked them about their local wants and grievances. Whatever inconsistencies and exaggerations there might be in their representations to him, they were glad that His Excellency was patient and willing to ascertain their wants and allowed them an opportunity to state their grievances freely, for which they were deeply thankful to him.

HIS EXCELLENCY, in dismissing the deputation, said: I am very much obliged to you all for coming



1968

TWELFTH TOUR OF

and discussing these matters with me, because in doing so you are helping me a great deal. My principal object in inviting deputations to come and discuss matters is to learn what the people think. Of course gentlemen like you will understand that I cannot pass orders on the spot; that is not my object. What I want is to learn what the different classes of people think and what they want. That helps me to pass general orders when I know the opinions of a great many people in a great many places. I do not forget things which are represented to me, but it is all useful to me when the questions come up later on, so that even if I do not pass orders on the spot, it is sometimes possible for me to effect some improvement later on when I have thought the matter over. Also, I should like to explain that, if I put forward objections to things which are represented to me, it is only to find out the other side. I am very glad to have had this talk with you.

The deputation then withdrew.

The interview was conducted in the vernacular, Mr. C. Tiruvenkata Chariar, the Huzur Sarishtadar, acting as the interpreter.

A TORCHLIGHT GYMKHANA.

At night a torchlight gymkhana was arranged by Colonel Younghusband and the officers of the 2nd Madras Lancers. Two tents were pitched on the Native Infantry parade ground, in which they hospitably entertained the station during the evening.



Their Excellencies arrived shortly after 10, when the proceedings opened with a fanfare of bugles. The display which followed was most interesting and unique, and few of those present had ever seen anything of the sort before. The effect of the sudden appearance of the horsemen out of the darkness, at full gallop, into the glare of light made by the torches in front of the tents and their disappearance into the darkness again made a most weird effect, especially as the pegs they rode at were flaming torches and the rings they tilted at were rings of fire. Two particularly fine performances were seen in the "covering tent pegging," as it was called in the programme, and in the tilting at the ring. In the former four lighted torches were placed in a line one behind the other—the bugle was sounded and four horsemen came dashing down in Indian file with just one horse's length between them, urging on their horses with weird shouts and—"one-two-three-four," as quick as one could count—the torches had disappeared and the horsemen galloped off triumphantly into the darkness again. In tilting at the ring one man succeeded in carrying off all three rings with a triumphant shout as he caught each one. The acrobatic feats were marvellous. Four men, for instance, dashed along abreast at full speed, interchanging horses as they galloped, followed by another man standing in the saddle doing sword exercise, while another galloped four horses, standing in the saddle of one of them. Then pairs of horses galloped by, one led by the rider of the other horse,



while the second man performed some feat such as vaulting into the saddle from the ground, lying full length along or across the back of the horse or turning round as he galloped to ride facing its tail. These are only some of the feats witnessed which were too numerous to be set down in detail. The performers, who were Punjabis, newly recruited in the reconstitution of the regiment, entered into everything with heart and soul and showed what splendid material they were for Cavalrymen. One more item in the programme that deserves particular notice was "Section Circling with Lances." Four men, resting the point of their lances in the centre, cantered round and round in a ring; turning and cantering in the reverse direction at the word of command without moving the points of their lances. They continued this performance, cantering backwards and forwards in the circle made by the radius of their lances, for several minutes, and the points of the lances did not move more than a few inches the whole time. There was also tent-pegging for the officers, with two runs each, in which Mr. Gillet and Mr. Dixon distinguished themselves by taking the peg (or rather torch) at each run. The proceedings closed with another fanfare of bugles, and shortly afterwards Their Excellencies drove away and the guests dispersed. Although a slight shower fell early in the evening, it was not heavy enough to damp anyone's enjoyment, the night being quite fine and still after 10-30.



A VISIT TO BELLARY CANTONMENT.

13th Aug.—This morning His Excellency, accompanied by Major Campbell, Major Giffard and Captain Thomson, paid a visit to the Station Hospital, the Barracks and the Soldiers' Institute and also the Battery of Royal Field Artillery. Colonel Schaleh, Major Burn, Major Welstead and Major Earle accompanied His Excellency in his inspection of these institutions.

VISIT TO A MASONIC LODGE.

His Excellency Lord Ampthill, the Right Worshipful the District Grand Master of Free Masonry in Madras, paid an official visit to Lodge "Goodwill," at the invitation of its Worshipful Master, at its regular meeting held this evening, in the new Masonic Hall, that has been recently constructed. Lodge "Goodwill" is one of the oldest Lodges in the Presidency, having been established as far back as 1837, and has on its rolls a large number of members, including several native gentlemen. About two years ago the Lodge building was destroyed by fire, and since then the regular meetings were held in a rented bungalow, till the beginning of last year, when Brother C. E. Rhenius came to the help of the Lodge by placing a portion of his bungalow at the disposal of the Lodge free of charge. A handsome building has now been erected on the site of the old premises, consisting of a large hall 75 feet by 25 feet, where the first meeting was held this evening. So far, an expenditure of



Rs. 4,000 has been incurred on the reconstruction of the building, the necessary funds having been raised by contributions from Lodge funds, by subscriptions and donations of the members of the Lodge, and by profits from entertainments got up by Wor. Bro. Selman, these entertainments having been well patronised by the residents of the station. The present satisfactory condition of the Lodge is attributed to the energy and perseverance of Worshipful Bro. Selman, assisted by Bro. B. Andiappa Pillai, who has given his whole time to superintend the operations in connection with the new edifice.

THE DEPARTURE FROM BELLARY.

14th Aug.—After dinner at the Collector's house at Bellary yesterday, Their Excellencies and party drove to the City Railway Station at about 11 P.M. and slept in their saloons, which were shunted on to a quiet siding, after taking leave of their host, Mr. D. W. G. Cowie. The special train by which Their Excellencies travel left the station at 2-40 this morning.

THE LADY AMPHILL'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ANANTAPUR.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

The party had *chota hazri* in the train at about 6-30, and reached Anantapur at 8-30, where a halt of two hours was made to enable Her Excellency to lay



the foundation stone of a Lying-in hospital. The arrival being private, there were only the Collector, the Head Assistant Collector and the District Superintendent of Police present on the railway platform. A salute of seventeen "guns" was, however, fired from primitive bamboo artillery in honour of the occasion. From the station Their Excellencies and party drove to the site of the proposed hospital direct, and were received under a gorgeously decorated pandal or pavilion, which had been erected over the site, by Mr. E. L. Chalke, District Medical and Sanitary Officer and Chairman of the Municipal Council, and by the Municipal Councillors. Miss R. Mitchell and Miss Narasimha Charlu then presented Their Excellencies with bouquets. This was followed by the presentation, to Her Excellency the Lady Ampthill of an address by the Municipal Councillors, welcoming Her Excellency to their little town and expressing their gratefulness for all that she had done towards bettering the state of Indian women and for the deep interest she has evinced in their welfare. The address proceeded to give a history of the building of which Her Excellency was to lay the foundation stone. Their limited finances did not permit of their erecting a larger building, as they would have liked, but even for such as it was they had received a liberal contribution of Rs. 1,250 from the District Board and a free gift of the valuable site for the building from Mr. K. Imam-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, one of their wealthy landlords and Councillors. In requesting Her Excellency to lay the



foundation stone, the Councillors in their address prayed her to permit them to call the institution after her name. On behalf of Lady Ampthill His Excellency delivered a short speech in reply to the address, which was enclosed in a silver casket.

His Excellency said :—

GENTLEMEN,—Lady Ampthill has asked me to express her sincere thanks for the kind manner in which you have addressed her, and to say that it affords her the greatest pleasure to comply with your request. Her Excellency is eager to see as much of the Madras Presidency as possible, and it is a particular pleasure to her to visit any place where progress is being made in the work which she has so much at heart. Her Majesty Queen Victoria concerned herself so much with the welfare of Indian women that Lady Ampthill felt that no more fitting memorial could be found for the women of this Presidency than to help to endow a hospital which already has the Queen's name and was doing good work. As you know, the appeal met with a most enthusiastic and generous response from women of all classes all over the Presidency, and a sum of over Rs. 90,000 was collected. This sum was partly devoted to the further endowment of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital at Madras, which is resorted to by women from the most remote districts, and partly to the ordinary purposes of the Dufferin Fund, that is to the medical training of women for service in all parts of the Presidency.

*HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.* 1075

The hospital which you propose to erect is yet another step in the same direction, namely, that of relieving the crying needs of the women of this country, and Lady Ampthill wishes me to say that she is heartily glad to be associated with you in work of this kind, and is much flattered by your wish to call the institution after her name. She willingly permits you to do so, and thereby pledge her to a lasting interest in the institution. She hopes that in time you will find other benefactors as generous as Mr. Imam-ud-din Sahib Bahadur in order that your desire to enlarge the building and extend its utility may be amply fulfilled. In the meantime, she will be obliged if you will include her own name in the list of subscribers. Lady Ampthill trusts that the edifice which is to arise from the foundation stone which she is about to lay will be an abode of help and comfort to those who come within its walls, and that this institution will develop and prosper as much as you desire. She thanks you for the personal good wishes which you have so kindly expressed, and for the beautiful casket which she will keep as a memento of her visit. I have said all that Lady Ampthill has asked me to say, and she is now ready to lay the foundation stone.

On conclusion of the reply Their Excellencies were garlanded and a little girl, Miss Narasimha Charlu, sang a song which had been specially composed for the occasion. Mr. Chalke then presented



the usual trowel to Her Excellency who then "well and truly" laid the foundation stone, amidst loud and continued cheers, of the Lying-in hospital which will henceforth be known as the "Lady Ampthill Maternity Hospital." Proceeding to the space in front of the pavilion, Their Excellencies planted trees as a memento of their visit and witnessed the feeding of a large number of the poor, which had been arranged by Mr. D. P. Basi Reddy as an *al fresco* entertainment for the poor ryots and others who had gathered in the town to see Her Excellency Lady Ampthill, whom they had not seen with His Excellency when he visited the place a fortnight ago, as she joined him later at Bellary.

From the site of the hospital the party drove to the Collector's bungalow, where they had breakfast, during which the Band of the 4th Madras Pioneers played.

DEPARTURE FROM ANANTAPUR.

The departure from Anantapur being public, all the local officials and non-officials, both European and Native, and a few ladies, of whom Miss Pakenham-Walsh was one, were present and bade farewell to Their Excellencies, who resumed their journey by the same special, the departure being announced by the firing of bamboo guns similar to those used on its arrival. The Collector took leave of His Excellency here. At the Penukonda Station platform Their Excellencies alighted and had a private talk with Mrs. Kenney, who had brought her little



daughter with her. The party had luncheon at Hindupur at about 2-30. The platform of this station had been very tastefully decorated with a pandal and numerous venetian posts and flags, the interior of the pandal being very prettily decorated. The party reached Bangalore at 6 P.M., and, after dinner at the Residency, left again at 10-30 P.M., by a special train for Ootacamund. When Their Excellencies arrived at the City Station they were received by the British Resident and Lady Robertson, General Nixon, C.B., the Dewan of Mysore, Mr. H. H. Sparkes, Mr. L. E. David and a few others being also present.

OOTACAMUND, 15th Aug.—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill and Staff returned to Ootacamund from tour shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon. The usual salute was fired from Stonehouse Hill Battery. Mr. Mullaly, the Collector, rode down to Coonoor this morning to meet Their Excellencies.

CONCLUSION.

In bringing the above account of His Excellency's tour to the Ceded Districts to an end, it may be remarked that the tour was a very long one, extending over 23 days, and the programme which His Excellency had undertaken was a full and, to some extent, even a very trying one. Over fifteen addresses were received from various local bodies and replied to besides interviews with ryots and



CSL

1078 *TWELFTH TOUR OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.*

landholders, which, in some cases, lasted over two hours. What with private conferences with district officials on administrative matters, and visits to and inspections of local institutions, His Excellency had little or no leisure during the tour, which, looked at from every point of view, must have proved profitable and beneficial alike to the ruler of the Presidency and the people entrusted to his administrative charge. The officials of the districts, both high and low, contributed greatly to the success of the tour, and in many places His Excellency presented souvenirs to subordinate officials who were in immediate charge of the camp arrangements in the districts—a graceful and kindly act which is much appreciated.

Mr. Brooke-Leggatt, the Superintendent of the Government Railway Police, and Mr. Lamb, his Assistant, deserve praise for the excellent order their staff kept at railway stations throughout the tour.



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